Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1840. Number 207.

E. F. CUSHING,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE PLAINFIELD UNION

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines or a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications if long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,

And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail, The

FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,

SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred recipes, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful in every family. The expense is so trifling in comparison with its importance, none should be without it.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains Plainfield, New-Market, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th May, 1840—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steam-

Boats Water Witch and Cinderilla to Elizabeth-Port from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.

For Boundbrook, from New York.

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 11 1-2, A. M.

Leave Plainfield, 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12, M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

☞ New and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.

☞ Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays*, returning every other day.

☞ Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11th, 1840.

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

BOOK-BINDING,

In all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 14, 1840.

Notice

TO SPORTSMEN!

ALL Persons are warned against trespassing on the premises of the Subscribers with dogs or guns as the law will be enforced against all such.

John Stine,
Jeremiah B. Van Deventer,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Edmund V. Shotwell,
Eli Pound,
Ephraim P. Chandler,
Squier Runyon,
Cornelius F. Vermeule,
Hugh Townsend,
Joseph Tingley,
James I. Compton,
Abraham Cadmus,
James L. Voorhees,
Nathan Pound,
Freeman Shotwell,
David Boice,
Edward Vail,
Ephraim Vail,
Jonah Vail,
Elisha Coreill,
George Wells,
Samuel Pound,
Sarah F. Randolph.

Green Brook Nov. 9th, 1840. 6mpd

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a representation of Insolvency

THE said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under affirmation that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court therefore on order and direct the said administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased, to exhibit to the above named administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation within six months from this day, October 27th, 1840. by setting up a copy of this Order in five of the most public places in the said county of Essex, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the Newspapers printed in this State which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Deceased lived. By the Court.

(2w94) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs her friends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally that having in her employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence on the corner of Brinley Street and Watting Row, where she will be happy to wait upon all who will favor her with their custom in the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 2d, 1840. (1983wpd)

To Let,

Until the 1st of April, 1841

A Two-Story Dwelling House, in the Southwest part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Maxson. Possession may be had on or about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to T. S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, Sept. 25th 1840. 1981f

Cloths and Merinoes, suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS, for sale by

H. A. CORY.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob V. Cole, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the subscriber, of his estate for the equal benefit of his Creditors—and that his said creditors are to exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber within six months.

Dated November third, eighteen hundred and forty

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

Editor of Rahway Herald please insert the above thirty days. C. BOICE.

BOUND-BROOK BASIN.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally, that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

first Quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or on a charge for all kinds of grain, at the highest Bound Brook cash price. WALTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840 91

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash prices. W. & D.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office. They contain all the principal events in the life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engravings, and many capital Whig Songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be all gone.

May 11th, 1840.

POETICAL

From the New York Weekly Messenger.

The Fixed Star.

"Twas night, solemn night, and my soul wrapt in thought,
Had followed the path of the Christian below;
Had sailed through the ocean with peacefulness fraught,
And been tossed on the waves where the stormy winds blow!
Had marked the disciple, with holiness crowned,
Where the glow of religion burned bright from within;
And alas! in my musings those Christians were found,
Whose light was obscured by the darkness of sin.

My eye was raised upward—a beautiful star
Attracted its gaze in the high arch of heaven!
'Twas *bright*!—a refulgence no vapors could mar,
And seemed like a signal from paradise given!
The horizon around was wrapt in dark clouds,
While this star in the midst looked more pas-singly bright;
As grace, thro' the hear which deep sorrow enshrouds,
Shines forth with a lovelier, holier light,

On its unsullied lustre, adoring I gazed,
And thought of the "Fat-er of lights," and of love!
And of HIM, who had trun-phed o'er death,
and was raised
To his throne in the heaven—his kingdom above:
'Tis there he new lives, as the bright morning star!'—
The guide of his own, thro' t is wilderness world;
A light which leads on to the Canaan afar,
And there shall its glories be eve unfurled.

I thought of the saint, too, whose light doth here shine,
Reflected from Jesus, the Star of his path!
And I dwelt with delight on the promise e vinc—
What the holy, and "sure word of prophecy" saith:—

"They shall shine as the firmament"—bright as the sun,
And clear "as the Stars" in eternity's sk;
For then, shall the crown of their glory be won
And the "days of their mourning" forever gone by!

Then the star was so *pure!* and thus should the saint
Drink deep from the fountain of purity—God!
And ah! there's a taint, where the soul from each taint
May "wash and be clean"—'tis the fountain of blood!
The pure, and the "pure in heart," only are blessed,
While here, in this world of pollution and strife;
And they shall partake, and alone be refreshed
From the river, the pure flowing "river of Life."

But nigh—"Twas a *fixed* star!—no meteor's flush
To sparkle and speed thro' its hasty career;
Nor yet, like the sunset, that onward will dash,
And leave but the darkness of night in its rear!

No, no! 'twas a fixed, an unwavering light,
That will shine, and shine on, with refulgence the same,
Till all in this world shall have faded from sight—
Till the heavens, and earth, are enveloped in flame.

'Twas *fixed*—and I thought of the saint yet again:
His God, and his Savior and Spirit "change not,"
And thus in the church should he ever remain
Like this star, fixed and bright, "without blemish or spot."

Shine, Christian below, and you'll soon shine above;
There brighter and brighter, your lustre shall gleam:
A gem from the fountain of light and of love—
A star that forever and ever shall beam.

E. CLEMENTINA STEDMAN.

Cedar Brook, March, 1837.

VARIETY.

From the New York Sun.

First and Last Visit to a Dram-Shop.

Timothy Truesdell is the name we shall assign to a very worthy, industrious and thriving mechanic of New York who became a burden to himself, a curse to his family, and nuisance to society at large; in short, one of the most shameless and abandoned drunkards that ever took the measure of an unmade grave in a Gotham gutter. He was not weaned from his degrading propensity by the temperance, or any other society. Their logic was lost on Tim, who would have uncorked the bottle by the crater of exploding Vesuvius. It was woman's love that cured him and all women may get a just idea of their own importance in society, *from his story*.

Though he had a wife and five beautiful children, Tim seemed to be unconscious of the fact. He neglected his work, squandered his earnings, which daily grew smaller, and spent his time at the pot-house, till the night-prostration of all his faculties or the distasteful words "no more trust!" warned him to seek his home. His children could not go to school, because learning was dear and rum cheap, the landlord dunned for his rent, and Mrs. Truesdell was obliged to keep at home, as she had no dress fit to appear abro d in, having pawned the last to pay a fine imposed upon her spouse by the police court. Misery, utter destitution and famine stared the unhappy family in the face. It is impossible to exaggerate the picture, even had we room or inclination. Mrs. T. was a heroine, though not of romance. She loved her worthless husband, and had borne his neglect, the tears of her children, the gripe of famine, and the railing of the drunkard without repining. Never had her exertions slacked—never had a harsh word passed her lips. At night when she put her children to sleep, she wept, and watched for his coming, and when he did come, drunk, as usual, she undressed and assisted him to bed, without a murmur of reproach. At length, her courage well-nigh exhausted, she resolved upon one last desperate effort.

"At night, having disposed of her three oldest children, she took the two youngest by the hand, and bent her steps to the grocery her husband was accustomed to frequent. She looked into the window, and there he sat, in the midst of his boon companions, with his pipe in his mouth and his glass in his hand. He was evidently excited, though not quite drunk. Grief, the astonishment of that bad company, and enormous the dismay and emotion of Mr. Truesdell, when his wife, pale as marble, and leading two tattered and barefooted children, stepped up to the bar, called for three glasses of brandy toddy, and then sat down by his side.

"'What the deuce brings you here, Mary?' said he morosely.

"'It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there,' meekly replied the wife. 'There is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me, I must come to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows.'

"'But come to such a place as this!' expostulated Tim.

"'No place can be improper where my husband is,' said poor Mary. 'Where God hath joined together let no man put asunder.' She took up the glass of spirits.

"'What! you are not going to drink that?' asked Tim in huge amazement.

"'Why not? You say you drink to forget sorrow, and if brandy has the effect, I am sure no living creature has so good an excuse for drinking as I. Besides, I have not eaten a mouthful to-day, and I really need something to support my strength.'

"'Woman! woman! You are going to give the children such stuff as that?' cried Tim, as she handed each of the children a glass of liquor. 'Why not? Can children have a better example than their father? Is not what is good for him, good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry.—Drink my children, this is fire, and bed, and food, and clothing. Drink, you can see how much good it does your father.

With seeming reluctance, Mary suffered her husband to conduct her home, and that night she prayed long and fervently, which he had not done before for years.

The next evening as he returned homeward with a steady step, he saw his oldest boy run into the house and heard him exclaim, "Oh! mother, here comes father and he is not drunk." Tears coursed down the parent's cheek and from that hour has not tasted strong drink. He had never been vicious or unfeeling, and as soon as his emancipation from the thraldom of a debasing appetite became known, friends, employment and prosperity returned to him. As for Mrs. Truesdell she is the happiest of women; and never thinks without joy and gratitude of her first and last visit to the dram shop.

A Bargain.—A considerable of a wag in a neighboring city agreed with a landlord to board and lodge him for one year at $3 per week,—and as he was in the habit of dining with his friends, he in return proposed to give the like encouragement for good dinners. The covenants in the agreement were that in all invitations fifty cents a head were to be paid for such guests, and when the boarder was absent from dinner, the same amount should be allowed him. He took good care never to bring any friend, but in all cases was absent from dinner! The result was that he got his board and lodging gratis, and brought his landlord indebted to him fifty cents every week, and at the end of the year paid nothing, but demanded twenty-six dollars as his just due in virtue of the cunning contract.

☞ 150,000 weight of Sal (bas) were taken at one haul a few days since, in Barnegat Bay, in Monmouth county, the proceeds of which, at shore prices amounted to $4,000.

Study of the Bible.—This important duty is painfully neglected by many who are called Christians. The pages of this sacred book should be more earnestly scanned by those who wish to be familiar with the highest and purest things. The system of fundamental truth should be first thoroughly mastered. It should be the determination of every Christian to *know* what the Bible teaches respecting the character of God, and the terms of eternal life. With this knowledge remaining in him, the believer is armed against the strongest forms of error. It is the impartial light of God. With his truth he connects the vital operations of his Holy Spirit. To understand and feel his truth, to communicate it to others, to make holy and salutary impressions on their minds, is one of the most methods in which we can utter the high praises of our God.

Would that we were able to prompt every reader with this holy animation—that we could lead them burning with this purifying and benevolent ardor to the Bible and the closet. The more we can minister to this ascendency, the more we shall rejoice in having done the work of an Evangelist.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Be of Good Courage.—When the Christian is shut up in trying circumstance, he should always shun despondency. A good cause may be trusted to furnish all means necessary for its eventual success. Shall not the Christian have courage when he is living and laboring not for himself, but for God—not for human popularity but for the vindication of eternal truth. Oh, it is good to have that record on high, that a man has suffered for his love, and toiled in behalf of those principles for which the Savior bled.—*Ib.*

"Shake off dull Sloth."—Not only the beautiful fireside hymn of Bishop Ken, but the sacred scriptures conjure us to banish sloth.

Diligence in business results from fervor of spirit, and is itself one of its noblest stimulants. A slothful Christian paralizes exertion; His inactivity discourages others.—There is a lion in the streets, he says. If I go forward I shall be torn in pieces. Not many such professors do it take to blast the energies of a whole church. The spirit of slumber creeps insidiously upon a man. Trifling ailments are magnified into enormous obstacles.

Much which is called prudence, is timorousness, is want of true courage and often the veriest sloth.

It is wonderful how much more a man can accomplish if well directed and constant effort than he ever imagines he can in a fearful and sluggish state of mind. Surely there is power and wisdom enough in evangelical truth both to rouse and to guide.—*Ib.*

Immensity of Creation.

Some astronomers have computed that there are no less than 75,000,000 of suns in this universe. The fixed stars are all suns having, like our sun, numerous planets revolving round them. The Solar System, or that to which we belong, has about 30 planets, primary and secondary, belonging to it. The circular field of space which I occupy, *is in diameter 3,600,000,000 of miles*, and that which it controls much greater. The sun which is nearest neighbor to ours is called Sirius distant from our Sun twenty two billions of miles! Now if all the fixed stars are distant from each other as Sirius is from our sun or, if our solar system be the average magnitude of all the systems of the 75,000,000 of suns,—but imagination can grasp the immensity of creation! Every sun of the 75,000,000 controls a field of space about 10,000,000,000 of miles in diameter. Who can survey a plantation consisting at least 75,000,000 of circular fields, each ten billions of miles diameter. Such however, is one of the plantations of His—"who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand and meted out Heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance;" he who "sitteth upon the orb of the earth, and the inhabitants of the Heavens as a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in."—*Millennial Harbinger.*

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer has brought out a new play in London, entitled "Money," for which he got from one manager $2,500, and from Saunders & Otley a large sum for permission to print it. He also has a new novel in readiness for January, entitled "Night and Morning." Capt. Marryatt has published a work in 3 volumes, entitled Olla Podrida, being a series of short Magazine articles, which have previously appeared. The London correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Signal says it has obtained notoriety, and is a dead weight upon his hands. The Captain has just concluded his "Poor Jack," the sale of which has averaged 6,000; he expected it would at least have reached 20,000, being half the sale of Boz's "Nicholas Nickleby."

Manure is the capital on which farmers do business, and the man who teaches them how to obtain it at reasonable rate, and in sufficient quantities, does the public better service than he lectures like live-long days of golden dreams.

Counting-House ALMANAC, For the Year 1841.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January,					1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
April,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
July,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
September,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
October,							2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
November,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
December,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Schenck's *Pulmonic Syrup*,

For the cure of Consumption, Liver complaint, and Pulmonary diseases generally.

The subscriber offers to the public his Pulmonic Syrup, for the cure of Consumption, and pulmonary diseases generally, and for purifying the blood, for which it has no superior.

About seven years since, he was given up by several eminent physicians, as being incurably fixed in the last stages of Consumption. He was strongly solicited at the time, by an Indian woman, not to abandon his case as a hopeless one, till he had tried a prescription of hers.—With some reluctance, and at the solicitation of his friends, he consented, and in a short period found himself much improved, and in 2 months restored to sound health. At some expense, he procured the recipe, and has since gratuitously tendered its use to persons afflicted similarly with himself. The great success which has attended it's administration, and the increasing demands upon his time for its manufacture, have induced him to offer it to the public. The elements of which it is composed are simple herbs and roots, the medicinal qualities of which tend to purify the blood, strengthen the system, and give a healthy tone to the organs of the lungs; and are highly recommended by the medical faculty.

JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One glass full three times a day—before breakfast, dinner, and on going to bed. Children under 10 years of age, half the above quantity, or according to circumstances.

When persons are costive, an extra table spoonful every two hours, will regulate the bowels, and enable the patient to expectorate with less exertion. Persons far gone in consumption must abstain from all animal food, butter and spices, and all stimulating drinks, and live exclusively on the vegetable diet. For common drink, take coffee, of ordinary strength, made of the wild cherry tree. Keep the Medicine in a cool place, and shake the bottle well before using.

CERTIFICATES.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that in the summer of 1836, I was severely afflicted with pulmonary complaint, proceeding from a cold which had settled on my lungs, and fastened to bring me speedily to the grave, and having been for some time under the charge of a physician, without obtaining any benefit, I heard of a cure performed by a white man, operated by an Indian woman, upon Joseph H. Schenck, of New Jersey who was in the last stage of consumption, and had been given up by an eminent physician. Through the instrumentality of friends, I applied to Mr. Schenck, who had procured from the Indian woman the recipe for making the medicine, and received a few bottles, which to me much resembled what I considered to be pitch; I had consumed nine bottles, when I was completely cured, and have since enjoyed good health. Believing this medicine, to be superior to any other for the cure of pulmonary diseases, I feel it my duty to make known for the good of the public, the great benefit I derived from it; and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering under similar affliction.

JAMES MOORE.

Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 15, 1839.

I do hereby certify that, for about a year past, I have been laboring under a pulmonary disease, attended with a violent cough and spitting of blood. I was attended by two eminent physicians who prescribed many remedies to no purpose. At this period I was advised by a friend to get a bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I did so; and after having tried one bottle, I was considerably relieved. I continued making it for a few weeks, and am now restored to perfect health. CAROLINE SLEEPER.

Milford, Hunterdon co. N. J. Oct. 23d, 1839.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify that, about 2 years since, I took a severe cold, which resulted in a pulmonic affection, which produced a severe cough, with severe pains in my left side and breast, which continued to increase, and for which I could get no relief, until the last spring, when I commenced taking Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and after taking from one to two bottles, my cough entirely left me, and has not since returned. From my experience, I feel confident in the above, Syrup is an excellent remedy against coughs of long standing, if taken agreeably to the directions. SARAH SNYDER.

Delaware township, Hunterdon co. N. J. July 13th, 1839.

This is to certify that, in the spring of 1840, I was reduced to the lowest state of debility by the Pulmonary consumption. After being confined to my bed for two months, and my case had become apparently hopeless, I was induced to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which trial was attended with the happiest results, so much so, that I am at this time restored to perfect health. I can attribute my recovery to no other cause than the use of this valuable medicine, and I would earnestly recommend all who may be afflicted with that disease also to try it, as I firmly believe that, if used according to the directions accompanying each bottle, it will be productive of the same benefits them which it has been to me.

JOHN H. SCHENCK.

Flemington, Sept. 3, 1840.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. GRANT.

I am well acquainted with John H Schenck of Flemington, who had been afflicted with Pulmonic Disease for some length of time. He had been brought to a lowest degree of debility, by the violence of the disease. His symptoms were night sweats, great difficulty of breathing, was constantly attended with difficulty of expectoration, and what was expectorated had the appearance of purrid matter, having a very offensive effluvia. Mr. Schenck was induced by his friends to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and it has made an effectual cure of him. His difficulty of breathing his cough, night sweats, pain in his breast have all entirely left and de the powerful effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It seems to have a peculiar effect in assisting the lungs in discharging the mass of purrid matter which impedes their functions.

W.M. GRANT, Practitioner of Physic.

Flemington, Sept. 23, 1840.

We, the Subscribers, residents of Flemington, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John H. Schenck, and are told by Dr. Grant, as above, that early in the spring of 1840 he was attacked by disease which, as we believe, terminated in Pulmonary consumption, under the operation of which he was reduced so low as to be unable to leave his bed for some time, and to all appearance was past recovery. He is now apparently well—his cough and fever have left him—and we feel justified in declaring it as our belief, that these salutary effects have resulted from the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Augustus Frisbie,	Asa Jones,
William R. Moore,	Samuel Hill,
William P. Clark,	James Callis,
John G. Reading,	David Dunham,
William Sloan,	Adams C. Davis,
Willim P. Johnson,	James Capner,
Benjamin S. Holt,	Hugh Capner,
Thomas C. Howard,	John H. Capner,
Atkinson J. Holcomb,	Robert R. Depuy.

Flemington, Sept. 29, 1840.

☞ The above medicine is sold by the authorized agents,

Berry & Dunham, Plainfield,

and

William Tucker, Boundbrook.

Plainfield, January 4, 1841. 207 1y

Dissolution!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Berry, Dunham, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALFRED BERRY,
ALEX. DUNHAM,
EPHRAIM DRAKE

Plainfield, Dec. 28, 1840.

☞ The Business will be continued at the old stand by Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, under the firm of Berry & Dunham;—who are authorized to settle all the accounts of the late firm.

One More Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Ayres & Bullman, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, by the first of the year 1841.

J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840.

A simple remedy.

The following extract is from a communication in the Rochester, (N. Y.) Democrat. If so simple and easily accessible a remedy is so efficacious as in this case it appears to have been the fact cannot be too extensively known.

During the afternoon my little daughter, about two and a half years old had been very much exposed to take cold. But at her bed time, about 7, o'clock, her appearance was such that we believed she had escaped those consequences which we had supposed would have inevitably followed her unusual and very great exposure. At about 10 o'clock my wife and self were alarmed by a strange noise from the room where our little one was in bed. On hastening there we found her apparently in the very jaws of death, from that fearfully rapid and often fatal disease the croup. Her difficulty of breathing was so great that it seemed scarcely possible for her to continue the struggle for life for ten minutes longer. We had no medicine in the house which we have ever known to have been administered in like cases. We could think of nothing at hand which would be likely to operate as a vomit—not even a bottle of mustard. Our fire was nearly out, and hearty water was no quick process. In this dilemma we remembered that we had read in the Graham Journal, the case of a child who had been relieved from similar distress and danger by the application of cold water. But though I had at the time been strongly impressed with the soundness of the philosophy which indicated the treatment, yet when the life of my own dear child depended upon the result of an application which universal prejudice had considered most certainly fatal, I shrunk from the experiment. But we were shut up to the one thing, and had no time to lose. I accordingly broke the ice in a pail of water and my wife with a sponge applied it suddenly and freely to her neck and chest. Instantly she was so far relieved as to take a single swallow and in a moment she got breath enough to take another, and in less than a minute she drank nearly or quite half a tumbler of cold water.

In the mean time, her mother had wiped her dry and wrapped her warm; and it less than three minutes from the first application of the water she breathed with perfect freeness. She slept sweetly through the remainder of the night. The next day she was very pale and had considerable cold, but in a day or two was quite well again. Some months after she had another but much less severe attack of the same disease, which we treated successfully in the same manner.

Remarkable movement among the intemperate.—The Pilot and Transcript of Baltimore, conducted by Gen. Green, gives the following remarkable statement of a temperance movement in Baltimore:

It appears that about nine months ago, six or seven men, who had been in the habit of drinking even to intoxication for a long series of years, and who had wasted their substance, brutalized themselves and injured their families, formed a resolution, while in a dram shop, and amid tempting fumes of liquid poison, that had so long palsied their reason, they would never again touch, taste, or handle any intoxicating drink. These men at once formed themselves into a "total abstinence society," and by persuasion succeeded in getting a few other roturous hard drinkers to join with them. Once a week they held meetings, and at almost every meeting new applicants for membership would present themselves anxious to secure the power of social influence to aid them in doing what they had so often tried to accomplish by individual resolution. Soon the number of these reformed drunkards rose to fifty and every additional member increased the aggregate strength. If any one wavered it was at once seen, for the eyes of each were upon his neighbor, and the wavering one found himself instantly supported and brought back to his firm resolutions. By rapid accessions the society continued to grow and it now numbers, nine months from the time of its formation over two hundred members, the greater portion of them men, who for years had been habitual drunkards.

Lynching in South Carolina.—Mr. Thomas S. Kendall a respectable minister of the Associate Church, was recently tarred and feathered for reading and explaining the letter of the Associate Synod, on the subject of slavery, to a congregation in South Carolina. We have not seen the letter of the Synod, but Mr. Kendall denies that he was violating any law of the State. Such outrages are a disgrace to any community and only aggravate the evil they are intended to correct. Mr. Kendall appears to have borne this indignity however, with philosophic coolness. He says—

They turned me away to a deep bottom shaded with heavy timber, and secluded from the highway by a dense undergrowth and there covered my upper regions with a coat of tar overlaid with abundance of feathers. Poor wretches! a sense of evil disfigured their faces, for they looked like men under the gallows, and their hands trembled like aspen leaves, when perpetrating the infamous deed. The number is supposed to be between thirty and forty.—Such outrages as this must meet with the most decided abhorrence of all classes of respectable citizens.

The Presbytery of Elizabethtown will meet in the Presbyterian Church at Rahway, on Tuesday the 5th of January, at 6 o'clock on the evening of that day, when Mr. Charles K. Imbrie will be ordained and installed Pastor.—*Rahway Herald.*

The long controversy in the Hancock and Washington Congressional District, (Maine) has been terminated at last by the election of Josh ua A. Lowell, (V. B.) by *one majority.*

The ice for the cure of Squinting by an operation on the eye, which is done in 3 minutes, is $100! *This is certainly very high, though* to those who can afford it the service is worth the money,—but it should be more common.

From the New York Evangelist.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1840.

* * * Neither house during the second week of the session, has commenced by *sitting till noon, or has remained in session* more than two or three hours. I am not disposed to be censorious; but how can one avoid animadversion in such a case? During the two weeks of the session, Congress have not been convened more than 18 or 20 hours. Expense, 30,000!

The capitol has already began to resound with the thunders of Congressional eloquence. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Wright, have commanded the attention of a listening Senate, and crowded galleries. The great Sub-Treasury Bill has been set a rolling anew, and I think it will not stop till the Sub-Treasury be no more. Clay, as an orator, is unquestionably No. 1, in Congress. And, notwithstanding the unquestionable intellectual greatness of Webster, I say, that I deem Calhoun No. 2 as an interesting speaker. In the Senate, Calhoun is a tremendous man. Why he makes one's hair almost stand erect, (like his own,) and one's blood to curdle in his veins. There is something fearful, ominous, awful, in his tone, his manner, his countenance, and all his whole appearance. He seems like a being from another sphere announcing to the children of men the dire decrees of fate, and forewarning them of their impending doom. You listen to him with a most intense, yet painful interest, as when you witness some thrilling scene of horror, wishing to avert your eyes from the tragic spectacle; but fascinated and spell-bound, still casting a lingering reluctant look. And yet, this extraordinary individual has no flourish, no parade, in his diction, in his gesticulation; he is plain, pertinent, and even abrupt. 'Tis intellect, thought, genius, originality, that are the secret of his power over his auditory, with which no pomp of diction, no gracefulness of manner, no elegance of gesticulation, can pretend for one moment to compete.

The New World this week is, indeed, a wonder—"a Leviathan a Behemoth," among newspapers.—It is probably the largest daily newspaper ever published; and measures 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet and 4 inches, being within a few inches of 50 superficial square feet. The publishers say the cost of the paper is $20 *per ream*, and that it is manufactured at the Passaic Mills, Paterson, by H. V. Butler! It contains 528,000 ems of composition being equal to about 3 ordinary duodecimo volumes.—Three or four days were required to print an edition of 20,000 copies.

Tea Weather in Charleston.—A late Charleston paper says,

In proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season, we state that the Fig tree, the Cherry-tree, and the Grape Vine yet display their foliage on our premises, and in our gardens still are blooming.

The Fire Department of New York have expended, during the past year upwards of $9000 in various deeds of charity.

James Rice, living in Cleveland, O. saw his 117th birth day on the 24th day of April last, and is now vigorous and in good health.

During the last season, the two steamers on Lake Champlain, completed 200 full passages from Whitehall to St. Johns, making a distance of 30,000 miles, without losing a single trip, and what is better, without meeting a single accident.

The moral sense of the community is more than usually shocked at the rapid progress of crime the horrid atrocities of the depraved and desperately wicked. The weekly journals teem with accounts of murders, suicides, robberies, fighting, brawls, and midnight disturbances. We shudder at the alarming degeneracy of the times.

The leading Theatres in New York seem to be in a bad way. The Times and Star of last evening says:

The Park Theatre, closed on Saturday evening for want of an audience. When the curtain was rung up there was not a dollar in the house. Presently however one person entered and took his seat in the centre box of the first tier, "solitary and alone." To him the overture was played. What his feelings were may be "more easily imagined than described." He went to see the comedy of the Road to Ruin—one of the troupe showed him the road to the office, where his dollar was politely returned to him and he was bowed out. As he was leaving he ran against a member of the free list—an ex-editor, who was hurrying in to see Peter Richings play Goldfinch, but that gentleman was on his way to the Olympic where he was afterwards seen laughing very heartily, at the "Cats in the Larder."

At the National there was no performance, for various reasons too numerous to mention. *The scene was, however, and passed resolutions to the effect that they had great confidence in Mr. Wilson, and that they would stick by him through thick and thin.*

A child hung in sport.—The Bennington (Vt) Gazatte states that the children of a Mr. Downs of that town in playing "hanging," during the absence of the mother on Friday last, slipping a cord round the neck of a little sister about 2 years old, which they hung up; the children discovering the child struggling became affrighted and ran to the neighbors for help, but on the arrival of the neighbors the little sufferer was dead.

A new route from New York to Albany is advertised by way of steamboat to Bridgeport thence by the Housatonic Railroad to New Milford, and thence by sleighs to Albany. The whole distance is performed in 24 hours.

A man, his wife and three children were burnt to death, with a house, near Oswego, the 22d.

The Launch.—The two elegant steamships built by Messrs. Brown and Bell for the Spanish government, were yesterday morning launched from the yard of that firm at the foot of Stanton st. They are as beautiful specimens of naval models and architecture as we ever saw on the stocks, and they were greatly extolled by thousands who assembled to witness their introduction to their native element; a more beautiful launch could not have been; and the noble ships glided into and through the water with the ease and grace of swans. The decorations of their bows and sterns are extremely elegant—one bearing a figure-head of an American Eagle, the stern ornamented with a castle and heraldic devices; the other having a lion for its figure-head, and wreaths upon its stern,—the whole exquisitely carved and richly gilt.

After these noble vessels became settled on the water, they were taken in tow by the steam boat Soon, to the Novelty works, to receive the engines and machinery, which are said to be of superior elegance and workmanship.—Sun.

The London Times shows incidentally, in the course of an article on the subject of the Treaty with Texas, what England expects to gain by the recognition of the young Republic. The following is an extract,

As affording new openings for our commerce there must spring many advantages from this treaty. Texas should be, from position, the greatest cotton growing country in the world, which pursuit, joined with her great agricultural resources, must preclude for centuries, any rivalry with our manufactures. It will be, of course, the policy of the new state to improve that intercourse by low and moderate duties. As Texas increases in population and power, it is not anticipating too much to hope that she may form that counterpoise in the south which the Canadas are in the north to the power of the United States.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, January 4, 1841.

First have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Population and Representation.—From the returns of the recent census, a new apportionment for members of Congress must of course be made. *It is thought that the new apportionment* will be one representative for every 60,000 inhabitants. In that case, as our population is now near 18 millions, the twenty-eighth Congress will comprise a few more members than at present. In the new apportionment, New England will lose four members—Maine and Massachusetts have increased in population just enough to retain the same number of members that they now have—while the other four New England States, not having increased much, will each lose one member of Congress. New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, will all just hold their own, and be entitled to as many members in the next Congress as they now are.

Ohio will gain six members—Michigan will increase her present single representative to three. Indiana, Illinois and Missouri also will all gain. It will thus be seen that the West gains largely, the Eastern and Southern States lose, and the Middle States just about hold their own. Political power is fast moving westward and the northern division of the Mississippi Valley will ere long be the heart and strength of our Republic.

New York City will be entitled to five members—one more than at present.

New York is the most populous State in the Union, containing, 2,432,835—increase in the last ten year, 514,228. *Ohio, is third in point* of population, containing 1,515,605—increase 677,792 *Pennsylvania is second.*

John Tyler a Loco Foco.—The following we see in the Loco Foco papers, is an extract from a speech in the United States Senate on the 6th day of April, 1810, by John Tyler, Vice President elect of the United States. If we are any judge, the doctrines are as loco foco as those of the President's Message. It will be seen that he is opposed to banks and the banking system,—and is in favor of collecting the revenue, at least in part, in specie. Men change, principles never.

For me, I enter my protest against the banking system, as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy—a gross delusion—a dream of a visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else; which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue; which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit as variance with the simplicity of our institutions. If this be true—and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth—I demand to know if you can put down the system too soon? Can we too soon escape the danger with which we are surrounded? Our revenue amounts to upwards of $20,000,000 annually Require a fourth, or even a sixth to be paid in gold and silver, what would be the effect? The merchant would collect the notes of banks, and demand specie for them; and thus at once would be adopted by means of which *to ascertain the solvency of each institution.* The system might be enlarged gradually until your wishes shall be consummated.

☞ Dr. Jno. W. Craig, whig, has been appointed Post Master, for Plainfield, in the place of J. Manning, Esq. V. B. resigned. The office will probably be removed this week, and Dr. Craig enter upon its duties. The appointment is a good one, the location central, and, we believe, give general satisfaction.

Hon. Felix Grundy, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, died at Nashville, on the 19th of December, aged 63 years. He was one of the most influential and talented men in the States.

☞ The lovers of Music are to have a rich treat at the Concert, on Thursday evening.—Mr. Barnes, the conductor, is, we understand, a pupil of Mr. Hastings, a leader in the celebrated New York Sacred Music Association, and stands high in his profession. We hope a large audience will be in attendance. See Advertisement.

Congress has done nothing worthy of special notice. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist says, that during the three weeks, Congress has been in session less than *30 hours. Expense, over $40,000.*

☞ It is said that Mr. Granger, of N. Y. is to be Secretary of the Navy, in Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.

☞ Mr. Ephraim Vail, of Green Brook, sold in this place a short time since, a hog weighing 650 lbs. a year and a half old,—another of the same stock weighing 572 lbs.

Having been much occupied the past week with new advertisements and Almanac, about 3 columns in all, the present number of our paper lacks its usual variety.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

L. Corsill, jr. $6,00; S. S. Pound, 5,19; Benj. Jennings, 3,17; G. W. Risler 3,00; Dr. L. Craig, 2,88; Elisha Runyon, 2,75; Berry & Dunham, $1,00; John Simpson, ,75; Ephraim Vail, ,56; N. F. R. Compton, ,63.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the Post Office are requested to call and settle the same, the subscriber being no longer P. M. and wishing to balance the books. The office will be moved in few days to the corner of Main and Cherry streets, to the office of Dect. John W. Craig, Post Master. JACOB MANNING.

Plainfield January 2d, 1841.

CONCERT OF Sacred Music,

To be given in the Presbyterian Church at *Plainfield, N. J. on Thursday Evening, Jan.* 7th, 1841, to commence at half past 7.

Conductor, C. L. Barnes.
Instrumental Leader, S. Johnson.
Thirteen Instrumental and Vocal performers from New York.

Order of Exercises

Part I.

No. 1. Sentence, *Holy! Lord God of Sabaoth. Playfer.*
2. ——
3. Trio. Thy will be done, *Kingsley.*
4. Psalm 20, Assign to Jehovah. ——
5. Duett, *Messenger Bird, Miss Browne*
6. Anthem.—O how lovely is Zion,—*Mozart.*
7. Duett & Chorus.—When lost in wonder —*Webbe.*
8. Solo & Chorus.—*Go forth to the mount, —Stevenson.*
9. Chorus.—Wake the song of Jubilee, *Haydn.*

An Address may be expected.

Part Second.

1. Overture,
2. Anthem.—The eyes of all were upon Thee.
3. Quartett.—I would not live alway.—*Kingsley.*
4. Duett & Chorus.—O what beauty, Lord appears,—*Mozart.*
5. Solo,—Pilgrim Fathers. *Miss Bowne.*
6. Chorus.—Lift up your heads.
7. Quartett.—When shall we meet again, ——
8. Doxology,—Praise God from whom all blessings flow, ——

Benediction.

Tickets 25 cts. each, which may be had at the several stores in Plainfield.

Jan. 4th, 1841. 207 1w

Great Bargains, in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber still keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, a Good Assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and every thing usually to be found in a country store, as cheap as *formerly, which is as cheap as the cheapest and a little less,* for cash or all kinds of produce,—at his old stand, where all would do well to call and purchase and save money by it.

IRA PRUDEN.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840 tf

Selling off at Cost!

S. S. POUND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has just purchased a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to his former stock, and will sell them at least, for cash, as he is much in want of money. The public would do well to call and examine for themselves.

New Molasses, Sugars, beef, cheese, Coffee, Tea, &c. all very cheap.

Dec. 28, 1840.

House & Lot AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, Assignee of Joel Fourat, will expose for sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 20th day of January inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at *the House of Mulford & Campbell, Inn-keepers,* Plainfield, Essex county, N. J. A House and Lot, situated in the centre of the aforesaid Village, on Main-st. opposite the Post Office. The building and location are good for a Merchant or Mechanic.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will please call and judge for themselves

JACOB MANNING, Assignee.

Plainfield, Jan. 4, 1841.

SHOES, SHOES!

JUST Received at the old stand of Ira Pruden a first *assortment of Ladies' Shoes,* Buskins, Boots, &c. also Misses' shoes, Cacks, &c. all which will be sold for cash, or corn, at less than Manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 4, 1840. IRA PRUDEN.

A *Remainder lot of Ladies' Boots and Shoes,* suitable for the season, for sale very low for cash by S. S. POUND.

A Few Fur Caps for Men and Boys for Sale by S. S. POUND.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. Jan. 1st, 1841.

John Ayres, 2,	Joseph McLeran,
John Arcath,	Augustus Martin, 2,
Noah Allen,	Israel Millarden,
Susan Bartley,	Mrs. I. M. Martin,
Charles Brooks,	Isaac C. Munday,
Abm. I. Berry,	Caroline Manning,
James Breen,	Daniel Osborn,
Edward Brunday,	E. T. Parkinson,
L. Compton,	Geo. Porter,
Isaac Compton,	John Ruyter,
Michel Garrison,	Phebe Ann Randolph,
Mr. Davis,	Elmo Randolph,
David Dean,	*Sarah Smalley,*
Mr. Denson,	Elizabeth Shotwell,
William Freeman,	Jos. Stanley,
William Frazee,	Isaac Titus,
Daniel S. Garison,	I. Thorp.
Ann Eliza Harris,	James Thorn, jr.
E. Harison,	Jacob Voorhees,
Rachel Ann Hagens,	Mr. Wood,
Abel Inang,	Nathan Wooden,
Mary E. Mullison,	Mary H. Whitfield,
William Marsh,	Reuben Wadden.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. J. MANNING.

J. Pease & Son's Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

THIS highly useful and very popular medicine is for sale by S. S. POUND, sole agent for this place and vicinity.

It is highly recommended for clearing the Voice, *and relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,* Irritation of the throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all similar Diseases. There is no question but this Candy will cure, if taken in time, and the directions are followed.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840. 1y

FRESH GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, a small lot of *Dry Goods* suitable to the Season.

—Also,—

An Assortment of Groceries, all of which he will sell very cheap, and for the cash a little cheaper.

Dec. 28, 1840. D. LENOX.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $25 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $35. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks, and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $3 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name entire.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a *retired* part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its recreations, having well ventilated *dormitories,* commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms. &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus, as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offens, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, also within about 24 hours, by Steamboat and Railroad, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable He would also inform the public that he teaches Book-Keeping by *lectures, and that a course* will commence the fore part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

ADDRESS

OF THE *CARRIER OF THE PLAINFIELD UNION,*

To his Patrons, January 1st, 1841.

Hail to the new-born year! its merry chime
Hath drowned the requiem for departed time—
Is sending joy throughout the circuit wide
Of Freedom's land—of climes beyond the tide;
And wafting forth from thousand hearts again,
A grateful and exulting New Year's strain:
Life, Liberty, and Peace! inspire the song,
And unto God, our thanks for each belong!
Let Life preserved, pour fresh its grateful spring;
Let glowing Health, her rosiate tribute bring;
Let Plenty, from her rich abundance, yield
To Him, whose sun and rain have blessed the field:
The 'Olive branch' of Peace, anew be given,
And Liberty's free wing bear thanks to Heaven!
Then, on the threshold of the opening year,
We'll pause, the records of the *past* to hear;
Glance at the good and ill which there are found,
And sing the blessings which the year have crowned.

Earth, like a watered garden, which the Sun
Rejoicing in his strength, doth smile upon!
Hath in its season, *yielded her increase,*
And filled our homes with competence and peace.
The husbandman, with golden sheaves returned,
Hath reaped the harvest which his labor earned;
With 'finest wheat' his garner overflows—
Thick in his corn-crib stand the yellow rows—
The orchard's mellow fruits are round him shed,
And 'milk and honey' have his table spread.

No "pestilence in darkness walked" the earth,
Nor fell 'destruction,' stalked 'at noon-day' forth;
But in our borders Health's rejoicing mien,
And buoyant step, have every where been seen.

Science, hath strengthened still its stately walls—
Improvement crowned our schools and classic hall;
Commerce, he sails spread wide to foreign climes,
'Against the wind and tide of adverse times;'
And manufactures struggled hard to live,
While scarce protection doth the nation give.
Dorhams, merinoes, Multicaulis trees,
Rohans, town-lots, and fancy stocks, like bees
Have buzzing, filled the speculator's ear,
But stung the eager hand that ventured near!
In moderation's scales, now all are weighed,
And fierce excitement's tide, by reason stayed.

But now, the Muse must turn to scenes of strife,
With which the world political is rife!
Yet, how shall numbness paint the contest waged,
Which like a tempest through the land hath raged,
Sweeping away, time, morals, wealth and power,
And peace, the sweetest boon of life's brief hour!
But can it be, that avarice, fraud and storm,
Are stepping-stones to radical reform?
No! Though the *cry of victory* rend the air—
"For HARRISON! and for REFORM prepare!"
"Tis wisdom's silvery voice, which anew ring, cries—
"This Reformation with the people lies!"
Yet may the good which waiting eyes expect,
From *him,* who stands the President-elect!
As bright *example,* fill his lofty chair,
And for *Reform,* the way indeed prepare.
When the upright, though unsparing man,
Succeeds the *office-seeking* partisan!—
When from both parties shall the faithful few,
Receive the honor, which to worth is due:
Then shall REFORM begin her heavenward way,
And on our nation dawn the wished-for day!

Then, in the red-browed Indian, hunted down
Like panthers of the wild—be mercy shown!—
Of Freedom's soil, a nook to him be spared,
Who once, whole *forests* undisputed shared;
Lord of the soil! his moccasin who drew,
And where he chose, its swift-winged arrow flew!
But now, his sceptre, *with his bow* is broke—
His lofty neck must wear the white man's yoke;
Or blood wash out the titles of his sires—
His corn-fields wither 'neath consuming *fires;*
While wife and babes, by bands more savage, torn
From their rude homes, as suppliant-captives mourn!
Oh! *then* may this inhuman warfare cease,
And *our* 'good-day,' *stand* on the *Indian* peace:
Then those who now, his haughty spirit blame,
Shall learn, that *kindness* can that spirit tame.

The European Powers, which long have kept
Their peaceful vigils, while contention slept,
Have let the 'strong man armed,' again go forth,
To strive with barbarous nations of the earth.
Forces combined, have sent their fleets abroad,
To aid Mahometans in war and blood;
The Sultan's rights their specious cause and game,
But *self-aggrandizement,* the secret aim!
Wild interference! ruinous, as bold—
Threatening the world with war, and ills untold!

England, where Heaven hath lavished long its smiles—
Which spreads her wings o'er continents and isles;
Proud of her strength, in holiness doth tower,
Invading China with unrighteous power!
Let the idolater of ages, bow
When *Heaven* his arrogance shall humble low;
But let not England from her glory fall—
So stain the beauty of her coronal,
As still the rights of China to invade,
And millions with her poisonous drug degrade!

Hail, to the sea-girt Emerald Isle! and hail,
'Tis Father Mathew! in whose name, we muse,
To drink success, in sparkling 'Adam's ale,'
To Reformation, and the Temperance cause!
Erin! the crystal fount hath cleansed thy name,
Long may it live, in purity and fame!

And now, the muse upon her homeward track,
From distant climes—*from* foreign shores comes back,
Of "HOME, sweet home!" in joyous strain to sing,
And to our Patrons, New-Years greetings bring.
O, blest *seclusion from a world of strife,*
This quiet and domestic village, life!
Where Industry pursues her onward way—
Where sweet contentment cheers the *live-long day;*
Where cluster thick 'neath Learning's wing, a brood
Whose youthful minds, nowstored with wholesome food,
Shall grow in strength, and here that race begin,
Which leads to Fame, and shall its laurels win.

Patrons, and Friends! at whose kind doors we call,
A happy New-Year, to ye, one and all!
And may we never find your hearths less bright—
Your homes less free from poverty's chill blight,
Than on this blessed natal day of Time,
Which brings to you our wreath of simple rhyme:
But may prosperity your homes still bless—
Add yearly increase to your happiness;
And may your hearts with her rich gifts expand,
And to the needy ope the generous hand.
Long may you live, to count these festive days—
To read the UNION, and the Carrier's lays!
And long may they examine, and strive to earn
Your recompense and favor in return:
And while we wish you all life, health and joy!
Let *not your purse forget* the CARRIER-BOY.

200 Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible.

And Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP, and valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pictures, Two Volumes Paper, Handsomely bound —Price only $2 00.*—The subscriber, respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendid Illustrated Work. Published and for sale at 122 Nassau-st. New York. Its features are better defined by the title :—

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with many of the most Remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from celebrated Pictures painted by the most eminent of the Landscape Artists, made from original Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and interesting Letter press descriptive, forming an explanation of those objects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work differs from all others ever published in the following manner:—It contains the treasures of Art which the great painters have left us, illustrative of Sacred subjects, are here opened to all and as far as they are capable of being depicted through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous embellishments, will be found the splendid *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the series of the *Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by *Michael Angelo* in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Idumea, Petra, Egypt, &c.

Thessalotte, and all the Landscape Scenes, are represented with the utmost fidelity, so that we are now able to realize through the labors of our pictorial travellers. The subjects or objects whether of Natural History, Geography, or Antiquities, are, also, delineated with equal accuracy. Many of these illustrations are of little or no consequence, apart from the Scriptures. The work cannot fail to prove acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither doctrinal nor devotional. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the Scriptures by the Bible itself, leaving to each on occasions, the application of the meaning, as it regards both the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high prices generally charged for works of an expensive character, and without a tenth part of the number of engravings that we have, or that are attractive circulation in the middle and humbler classes of society, which the intelligent and moral part deserve. The object of this publication is to place, and the price of the work places it within the reach of all classes of society, which the intelligent and moral part deserve. The work places it within the reach of all classes of society, which the intelligent and moral part deserve. The price of the work places it within the reach of all classes of society, which the intelligent and moral part deserve. The work places it within the reach of all classes of society, which the intelligent and moral part deserve. The work places it within the reach of all classes of society, which the intelligent and moral part deserve. The

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume IV. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JANUARY 11. 1840. Number 208!

E. F. COSSING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THE PLAINFIELD UNION
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
PLAINFIELD, ESSEX CO. N. J.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months paid in six months, & $2.50 and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All Temperance, Political, and Religious Notices will be inserted at half the price of common advertisements.

All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be post-paid to ensure attention.

Communications if long to secure an insertion, must be sent in by Thursday. Advertisements will be received on Saturday and until 8 o'clock, Monday Morning.

Just Published,
And for sale at this office, wholesale and retail. The
FAMILY RECIPE BOOK,
SIX CENTS EACH.

The many thousands of this little book that have been sold in various parts of the eastern and western states, furnish a guaranty for the correctness and usefulness of the receipts it contains. It is highly approved wherever it is known. It contains between one and two hundred receipts, among which are a variety for Family Dyes, for Preserves, Cakes, Creams, Pies, Tarts, Puddings &c. for cleaning Silk, Cotton or Woolen clothes, and a large variety of other Recipes. The whole is the result of experience, and cannot fail to be useful to every family. The expense is so trifling it deserves with its importance, none should be without it.

Notice.
TO SPORTSMEN!
ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the premises of the Subscribers with dogs or guns the law will be enforced against all such.

John Stine,
Jeremiah B. Van Deventer,
Daniel C. Shotwell,
Edmund V. Shotwell,
Eli Pound,
Ephraim P. Chandler,
Squier Runyon,
Cornelius F. Vermeule,
Hugh Townsend,
Joseph Tingley,
James I. Compton,
Abraham Cadmus,
James L. Voorhees,
Nathan Pound,
Freeman Shotwell,
David Boice,
Edward Vail,
Ephraim Vail,
Isaah Vail,
Elisha Coreill,
George Wells,
Samuel Pound
Sarah F. Randolph.
Plainfield Nov. 25th, 1840. 6mpd

ORPHAN'S COURT.
Term of October, 1840.
In the matter of the Administration, &c. of James Frazee, deceased.
On application of Creditors on a representation of Insolvency.
It is ordered that the Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under affirmation, within six months from this 27th, 1840, by setting up a copy of this order in each of the most public places in the said County, for the space of two months, and also by causing the same for the like period to be printed in this State which the Creditors of the said deceased may live, or in the neighborhood where said Deceased did live.
Test the Court,
JOHN C. CHETWOOD, Surrogate
Plainfield Nov. 30th, 1840. 8w

Merinoes, suitable for
Cts. for sale by
H. A. CORY.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Public are informed that this school is still in successful operation, where boys are instructed in all the branches of English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education, for $75 per session. The above, together with either the Latin, Greek French or Spanish language, $85. These prices include Tuition, washing and lights, and are to be paid quarterly in advance. The year is divided into two sessions, one to commence on the last Monday in April, and the other on the last Monday in October, each to consist of 23 weeks and each closing with an examination of the boys in their various studies. Patrons may be assured that such teachers shall be employed as are worthy of their stations, and that every exertion shall be used for the safety, health and moral culture of the students.

Pupils must furnish beds and bedding, or pay $30 per Session for their use. Bedsteads will be furnished. It is very important that every article of clothing should be marked with the name of the owner.

The buildings for the accommodation of this School are located in a retired part of Plainfield They were erected expressly for such an establishment, and are well adapted to its necessities, having well ventilated dormitories, commodious study, recitation, and lecture rooms, &c. &c. There is also a Library, Philosophical and Mathematical Apparatus as well as adjacent grounds for recreation. The laws of the School are such as to *prevent* offence, and they are enforced in a mild but positive manner.—The subscriber is now enlarging his buildings and adding to his rooms, to such an extent that he can receive ten more boys on the 1st of November next.

Plainfield has a central situation, in Essex County, New Jersey, within a few miles of the principal cities and towns of New Jersey, and within about 24 hours, by Steamboat and Railroads, of New York. Those who wish to educate their sons at such a school, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, October 1st, 1840. (94 1y)

P. S. The above would also notify the Gentlemen and Ladies of Plainfield and its vicinity, that in Six Easy Lessons, they may acquire such a knowledge of Penmanship, and such a command of the Pen, as will enable them to write with facility and elegance, that is both pleasing and profitable. He would also inform the public that he teaches Book-Keeping by lectures, and that a course will commence the latter part of November next. All who wish a thorough knowledge of this valuable art may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Millinery!

MRS. KINSEY respectfully informs herfriends, and the Ladies of Plainfield generally, that she has begun here employ an experienced Milliner, she has opened a Millinery Store and Shop in her residence opposite the Orthodox Friend's Meeting House, where she will be happy to wait upon those who will favor her with their custom in the above line, in any of its branches.

Nov. 24, 1840. (198 3wpd)

To Let,
Until the 1st of April, 1841

A Two-Story Dwelling House, in the South west part of the Village of Plainfield, now occupied by Elder W. B. Masson. Possession may be had about the 1st of October.

For Terms apply to the occupant on the premises, or to
Plainfield, Sept. 25th, 1840. T. S. ALBERTI. 192tf

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob V. Cole, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an Assignment to the subscriber, of his estate for the equal benefit of his Creditors—and that his said creditors must send their respective claims under oath or affirmation to the subscriber within six months.

Dated November third, eighteen hundred and forty.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Assignee.

Editor of Railway Herald please insert the above notice three times.

C. BOICE.

BOUND-BROOK BASIN.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the Public generally that they are receiving a supply

Of Lehigh and Schuykill Coal,
first quality, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Likewise

SALT AND PLASTER,

constantly on hand, for sale cheap for Cash, or exchange for oil, kinds of grain, at the highest Bound Brook cash price.

WALTON & DUNN.

September 14, 1840. 9t

N. B. Grain wanted at all times at the highest cash price.

W. & D.

HARRISON ALMANACS, For 1841,

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the Office.—They contain all the principal events in the Life of Gen. Harrison, illustrated with engraving, and many capital Whig songs, besides all things necessary for a good Almanac. Call soon or they will be if gone.

May 11th, 1840.

POETICAL

From the New York Evangelist.

Earthquake in Palestine, Jan. 1, 1837.

BY MRS. E. C. STERMAN.

There shall be earthquakes in divers places.
MARK XIII, 8.

When the hills of Judea, Immanuel trod,
With the footstep of man, but the Spirit of God!
When he sat by those streams, and those vales traversed o'er,
And hallowed the desert, the sea, and the shore;

He spake by prescience of earthquakes, whose power
Should bury proud cities, their wealth in an hour!
And the storehouse of means his own words to fulfil,
He hid 'neath the wave, the green valley and hill.

A new year had dawned upon Galilee's heights,
Had gladdened the plains where the palm-tree invites;
Joy beamed through the face of the Christian, —the Jew,
And joy was the song of the Musselman too.

Yet the sun hid obscured by a pale smoky haze,
Seemed checking the mirth that had numbered its days;
And a calm o'er the breast of Gennesaret stole,
Like that, when rebuked by the Savior's control.

Yet alas! not like that—*then* the elements hushed,
Which now were awaiting in fury to burst!
'Twas the silence of armies, who pause for command,
When facing the foe, charged for battle they stand.

What aileth thee now, and thy waves, Galilee!
What troubles thy bosom, thou beautiful sea?
And hark! from whence cometh that terrible roar?
And the crash so astounding, which breaks from thy shore?

What meaneth the rocking of earth to and fro?
The falling of cities—the wailings of woe?
Those volumes of dust which ascend to the sky,
And the scream of the birds, as affrighted they fly?

O, land of the holy! swift judgment hath come—
The earthquake hath levelled the turret and dome!
From Gennesaret lake, to the borders of Tyre,
Destruction and death all their horrors conspire!

And Safet—that city once "set on a hill!"
The mount where she stood, ah! 'tis beautiful still;
But beneath, are her ruins spread out to the view,
Where sleep now the Musselman, Christian and Jew!

O, dismal the scene, and heartrending the cries,
Which pour from that spot to the God of the skies!
From wounded and dying, or living bereft—
The friendless and homeless poor wanderer left!

But who is it searching that home of distress,
With compassion's moist eye, and meek sympathy's dress—
Who Samaritan-like, screws the oil and the wine,
Assuaging the anguish of life's last decline?

'Tis he, whom the spirit of missions inspired—
Whose bosom hath holy benevolence fired,
And who in the cause of his Master, forgot
The blessings that twine round his own native spot!

But, servant of God! there's a record on high;
Thy deeds and thy alms have gone up to the sky;
And a recompense waits thee, when slumbers thy dust
'Neath the soil of the Moslem—for God is thy trust!

Yes—He, at whose touch the tall mountains do smoke;
Whose wrath in the earthquake o'er Galilee broke!
In "*the still and small voice*" to his faithful shall come,
And whisper the spirit away to its home.

Cedar Brook.

* W. M. Thompson, missionary to Syria and the Holy Land.

It is stated that A. W. Crane, of Newark has taken out a patent for an improved clock. It runs 276 days with one winding, and is said to a most ingenious piece of mechanism.

VARIETY.

From the Lady's Book.

Paying the Doctor.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

After a day of unusual anxiety and fatigue, Dr. Elton found himself snugly wrapped up in a liberal quantity of blankets and bed quilts, just as the clock struck twelve one stormy night in February. But over half an hour he had lain awake racking his brain in reference to two or three critical cases which were on his hands, but tired nature could keep up no longer, and the sweet oblivion of sleep was stealing over his senses. But just as he had lost himself, the bell over his head began to ring furiously, and brought him into the middle of the floor at an instant. Pushing his head out of the window, he interrogated the messenger below, just too late to save that individual the trouble of giving the bell-rope another violent demonstration of his skill.

'Mr. Marvel wants you to come and see Charley immediately,' replied the messenger.

'Why, what's the matter?'

'He's got the croup, I believe!'

'Tell him I'll be there in a moment,' said Dr. Elton, drawing in his head. Hurrying on his clothes, he descended to his office and, possessing himself of some necessary medicines, it being too late for the family to send out a prescription wrapped his cloak around him, and turned out into the storm.

It was at least half a mile to the residence of Mrs. Marvel, and by the time the Doctor arrived there, he was cold, wet, and uncomfortable both in mind and body. Ascending to the chamber, he was not a little surprised to find Charley, a bright little fellow of some two years old, sitting up in his crib as lively as a cricket.

'O Doctor! we've been so frightened!' said Mrs. Marvel, as Dr. Elton entered. 'We thought Charley had the croup, he breathed so loud. But he don't seem to get any worse. What do you think of him, Doctor?'

Dr. Elton felt his pulse, listened to his respiration, examined the appearance of his skin and then said emphatically,

'I think you'd better all be in bed!

'It's better to be scared than hurt, Doctor,' responded Mr. Marvel.

'Humph,' ejaculated Dr. Elton.

'Don't you think you'd better give him something, Doctor?' said Mrs. Marvel.

'What for, ma'am?'

'To keep him from having the croup. Don't you think he's threatened with it?'

'Not half as much as I am,' replied the Doctor, who made a quick retreat, fearing that he should give way too much to his irritated feelings, and offend a family who were able to pay.

Next morning, on the debtor side of his ledger, under the name of Mr. Marvel, Dr. Elton made this entry: *To one night visit to son, $5.*

'And it's well for me that he is able to pay it,' added the Doctor, mentally, as he replaced the book in the drawer from which he had taken it. Scarcely had this necessary part of the business been performed when the same messenger who had summoned him the night before, came post haste into the office with the announcement that Mrs. Marvel wanted him to come there immediately as Charley had got a high fever.

Obedient to the summons, Dr. Elton soon made his appearance, and found both Mr. and Mrs. Marvel greatly concerned about their little boy.

'I'm so 'fraid of the scarlet fever, Doctor!' said Mrs. Marvel. 'Do you think it's any thing like that?' she continued with much anxiety, turning upon Charley a look of deep maternal affection.

Dr. Elton felt of Charley's pulse, and looked at his tongue, and then wrote a prescription in silence.

'What do you think of him, Doctor?' asked the father, much concerned.

'He's not dangerous, sir. Give him this, and if he should grow worse, send for me.'

The Doctor bowed and departed, and the fond parents sent off for the medicine. It was in the form of a small dose of rhubarb, and poor Charley had to have his nose held tight, and the nauseous draught poured down his throat. In the afternoon when the doctor called, on being sent for, there were some slight febrile symptoms, consequent upon excitement and loss of rest. The medicine, contrary to his expectation, heightened instead of allaying these; and long before night fall he was summoned again to attend his little patient. Much to his surprise, he found him with a hot skin, flushed face, and quickened pulse. Mrs. Marvel was in a state of terrible alarm.

'I knew there was some the matter with him than you thought for, D ctor!' said the mother, while Dr. Elton examined his patient.—'You thought it was nothing, but I knew better. If you'd only prescribed last night, as I wanted you to, all this might have been saved.'

'Don't be alarmed, madam,' said the doctor, 'there is nothing serious in this fever. It will soon subside.'

Mrs. Marvel shook her head.

'It's the scarlet fever, Doctor, I know it is!' she said, passionately, and bursting into tears.

'Let me beg of you, madam, to compose yourself. I [illegible] distress [illegible] danger.'

'So you said last night, Doctor; and just see how much worse he's getting!'

As Dr. Elton was generally a man of few words, he said no more, but wrote a prescription, and went away, promising, however, at the earnest request of Mrs. Marvel, to call again that night.

About nine o'clock he called in again, and found Charley's fever in no degree abated.—Mrs. Marvel was in tears, and her husband was pacing the floor in a state of great uneasiness.

'Oh, Doctor, he'll die, I'm sure he'll die!' said Mrs. Marvel, weeping bitterly.

'Don't be alarmed, my dear madam,' replied the Doctor. 'I assure you it is nothing serious.'

'O, I'm sure it's the scarlet fever! It's all about now.'

'No, madam, I am in earnest when I tell you it is nothing of the kind. His throat is not in the least sore.'

'Yes, Doctor, it is sore.'

'How do you know?' responded the Doctor, examining Charley's mouth and throat, which showed not the least symptom of any irritation of the mucous membrane. 'It can't be sore from any serious cause. Some trifling swelling of the glands is all that can occasion it, if any exists.'

Thus assured, and in a positive manner, Mrs. Marvel's alarm in some degree abated, and after ordering a warm bath, the Doctor retired.

About three o'clock the Doctor was again sent for in great haste. On entering the chamber of his little patient, he found his fever all gone, and he in a pleasant sleep.

'What do you think of him, Doctor?' asked Mrs. Marvel, in a low, anxious whisper.

'I think he's doing as well as he can.'

'But aint it strange that he should breathe so low? He looks so pale, and lays so quiet!—Are you sure he's not dying?'

'Dying!' exclaimed Dr. Elton,—'he's no more dying than you are! Really, Mrs. Marvel, you torture yourself with unnecessary anxiety. Nature is only a little exhausted from struggling with the fever, he will be like a new person by morning.'

'Do not mistake the case, Doctor, for we are very much concerned,' said Mr. Marvel.

'I do assure you, sir, that I understand the case precisely; and you must believe me, when I tell you that no patient was ever in a better way than your little boy.'

Next morning, among other charges made by Dr. Elton, were two against Mr. Marvel, as follows: *To four visits to son, $4. To one night visit to son, $5.*

'Not a bad customer!' said the Doctor, with a smile, as he ran up the whole account, and closed the book.

In the constant habit of reading for the Doctor on every trifling occasion, whether it occurred at noon day or midnight, it is not to be wondered at that a pretty large bill should find its way to Mr. Marvel by the end of the year.—And this was not the worst of it; the health of his family suffered in no slight degree from the fact of each individual being so frequently under the influence of medicine. Poor Charley was victimized almost every week; and instead of being a fresh hearty boy, began to show a pale thin face, and every indication of a weakened vital action. This appearance only increased the evil, for both parents growing more anxious in consequence, were more urgent to have him placed under treatment. Dr. Elton sometimes remonstrated with them, but to no purpose; and yielding to their ignorance and their anxiety, became a party in the destruction of the boy's health.

'What is that, my dear?' asked Mrs. Marvel of her husband, some ten months after their introduction to the reader, as the latter regarded with no pleasant countenance, a small piece of paper which he held in his hand.

'Why, it's Dr. Elton's bill.'

'Indeed! how much is it?'

'One hundred and fifty dollars.'

'O, husband!'

'Did you ever hear of such a bill?'

'One hundred and fifty dollars, did you say?'

'Yes, one hundred and fifty dollars! Ain't it outrageous?'

'It's scandalous! its downright swindling! I'd never pay it in the world! Who ever heard of such a thing! One hundred and fifty dollars for one year's attendance! Good gracious!—and Mrs. Marvel held up her hands, and lifted up her eyes in profound astonishment.

'I can't understand it!' said Mr. Marvel.

'Why, no body's had a spell of sickness in the family for the whole year. Charley has been a little sick, once or twice; but nothing of much consequence. There must be something wrong about it. I'll go right off and see him, and have an understanding about it at once.'

Carrying out his resolution on the instant, Mr. Marvel left the house and proceeded with rapid steps towards the office of Dr. Elton. He found that individual in.

'Good morning, Mr. Marvel!' How do you do to-day?' said the Doctor, who understood, from his countenance that something was wrong, and had an instinctive perception of its nature.

'Good morning, Doctor! I got your bill to day.'

'Yes, sir; I sent it out.'

'But aint there something wrong about it, Doctor?'

'No, I presume not. I make my charges carefully, and draw off my bills in exact accordance with them.'

'But there must be, Doctor. [illegible]

world could you make a bill of one hundred and fifty dollars against me?' I've had no serious sickness in my family.'

'And yet I have been called in almost every week, and sometimes three or four times, in as many days.'

'Impossible!'

'I'll show you my ledger, if that will satisfy you, where every visit is entered.'

'No, it's no use to do that. I know you have been called in pretty often, but not frequently *enough to make a bill like this.*'

'How many night visits do you suppose I have made to your family, during the year past?'

'I'm sure I don't know. Not more than three or four.'

'I've made ten!'

'You must be mistaken, Doctor.'

'Do you remember I was called in last February, when you thought Charley had the croup?'

'Yes.'

'And the night after?'

'Yes. That's but two.'

'And the night you thought he had the measles?'

'Yes.'

'And the night after?'

'Yes. But that's only four.'

'And the three times he fell out of bed?'

'Not three times, Doctor!'

'Yes it was three times. Don't you recollect the knob on his head?'

'Yes, indeed.'

'And the sprained finger?'

'Yes.'

'And the bruised cheek?'

'Well, I believe you are right about that, Doctor. But that don't make ten times.'

'You have not forgotten, of course, the night he *told you he had swallowed a pin?*'

'No, indeed,' said the father, turning pale.

'Do you think there's any danger to be apprehended from its working its way into the heart, Doctor?'

'None at all, I should think. And you remember—'

'Never mind, Doctor, I suppose you are right about that. But how can ten visits make one hundred and fifty dollars?'

'They will make *fifty, though*, and that is one-third of the bill.'

'You don't pretend to charge five dollars a *visit, though*, Doctor?'

'For all visits after ten o'clock at night, we are allowed by law to charge five dollars.'

'Outrageous!'

'Would you get up out of your warm bed after midnight, turn out in a December storm and walk half a mile for five dollars.'

'I can't say that I would. But then its your business.'

'Of course it is, and I must be paid for it.'

'*Any how, Doctor, that don't account for the* whole of this exhorbitant bill.'

'But one hundred day and evening visits here on my leger will, though.'

'You don't pretend to say you have paid my family a hundred visits, certainly?'

'I will give you day and date for them, if necessary.'

'No, it's no use to do that,' said Mr. Marvel, whose memory began to be a little more active. 'I'll give you a hundred dollars, and say no more about it; that is enough in all conscience.'

'I can't do any such thing, Mr. Marvel. I have charged what was right, and can take nothing off. What would you think of a man who had made a bill at your store of $150, if he were to offer you $100 when he came to pay, and ask for a receipt in full?'

'But that aint to the point.'

'Aint it though? I should like to hear of a case more applicable. But it's no use to multiply words about the matter. My bill is correct and I cannot take a dollar off of it.'

'It's *the last bill you'll ever make out of me*, remember that, Doctor!' said Mr. Marvel, rising, and leaving the office in a state of angry excitement.

'Well, what does he say?' asked Mrs. Marvel, who had waited for her husband's return with some interest.

'Why, he tried to beat me down that the bill was all right; but I'm too old a child for that. Why, should you believe it?—he has *charged five dollars for every night visit.*'

'Well, that's no better than highway robbery.'

'Not a bit. But its the last *money* he gets out of me.'

'I'd never call him in, I know. He must think we're made of money.'

'O, I suppose we're the first family he's had who wasn't poor, and he wanted to dig as deep as possible. I hate such swindling, and if it wasn't for having a fuss, I'd never pay him a dollar.'

'He's charged us for every poor family in the neighborhood, *I suppose.*'

'No doubt of it. I've heard of these tricks before; but it's the last time I'll submit to have *them played off upon me.*'

The visit of Mr. Marvel somewhat discomposed the feelings of Dr. Elton, and he had begun to moralize upon the unthankful position he held in the community, when he was aroused from his reverie by the entrance of a servant from one of the principal hotels with a summons to attend immediately a young lady who was taken sick.

'Who is she?' asked the Doctor.

'She is the daughter of Mr. Smith, a merchant from the east.'

'Is any one with her?'

'*Yes, her father,*'

'Tell him I'll be there immediately.'

In the course of fifteen minutes Dr. Elton's carriage drove up to the door of the hotel. He found his patient to be a young lady of about seventeen, accompanied by her father, a middle aged man, whose feelings were much, and anxiously excited. At a glance his practised eye detected symptoms of a serious nature, and a closer examination of the case convinced him that all his skill would be called into requisition. With a hot, dry skin, slightly flushed face, parched lips and slimy furred tongue, there was a dejection, languor and [illegible] tions of delirium—and much apparent confusion of mind. Prescribing as he thought the case required, he left the room, accompanied with the father.

'Well, Doctor, what do you think of her?' said Mr. Smith, with a heavy, oppressed expiration.

'She is ill, sir, and will require attention.'

'*But, Doctor*, you don't think my child dangerous, do you?' said the father with an alarmed manner.

'It is right that you should know, sir, that your daughter is, to all appearance, threatened with the typhus fever. But I don't think there is any cause for alarm, only for great care in her physician and attendants.

'O, Doctor, can I trust her in your hands? But I am foolish; I know there is none in this city of more acknowledged skill *than yourself.* You must pardon a father's fears. Spare no attentions, Doctor—visit her at least twice a day, *and you shall be well paid* for your attentions. Save my child for me, and I will owe you eternal gratitude.'

'All I can do for her, shall be done sir,' said Dr. Elton.

Just relieved from the care of a dangerous case, in its healthy change, Dr. Elton's mind had relaxed from the anxiety which too frequently burdened it; for a physician's mind is always oppressed, while the issue of life or death hangs upon his power to subdue a disease, which may be too deeply seated to yield to the influence of medicine. Now, all the oppressive sense of *responsibility*, in the case, *the anxiety*, were to be renewed, and felt with even a keener concern.

In the evening he called in, but there was no perceptible change, except a slight aggravation of all the symptoms. The medicine had produced no visible salutary effect. During the second day, there was exhibited little alteration but on the morning of the third day, symptoms of a more decided character had supervened—such as suffused and injected eyes, painful deglutition, an oppression in the chest, accompanied with a short, dry cough, pains in the back, *loins, and extremities, and a soreness* throughout the whole body. These had not escaped the father's observation, and with the most painful anxiety did he watch the countenance of the physician while he examined the case in its new presentation. Much as he tried to control the expression of his face he found it impossible. He felt, too deeply concerned and too conscious of the frequent impotency of medicine when administered with the most experienced *skill.*

In the afternoon he called again, and found the father, as usual by the bed-side. His patient *seemed to be in a narcotic sleep*, and when roused from it, complained of much giddiness, and soon sunk down again into a state of torpor.

'What do you think of her now, Doctor?' asked the father, in a hoarse whisper, on the physician's leaving the chamber of his patient.

'It is impossible to form any correct idea respecting a case like this. I have seen many much worse recover, and have no doubt as far *as human calculation will go, that your daughter* will get well. But the fever is a tedious one, usually defying all attempts at breaking it. It must run its course, which is usually some ten or fifteen days. All we can do is to palliate, and then nature when the disease has abated its violence.

It is unnecessary to trace the progress of the disease from day to day, until it reached its climax. When the fever did break, and a soft gentle moisture penetrated the skin, the patient had but a spark of life remaining. But, as Dr. Elton, in his judicious treatment, had *not resorted to venesection nor to any powerful* exhibition of medicine, nature had only to react against the disease, and not against the paralyzing *effects of medicines*; and slowly but surely did she begin to recover. Altogether to the skilful treatment of Dr. Elton, as a human agent, did the patient own her recovery. A less cautious physician, by a single mistake, would have brought all to a fatal end.

At the close of the fifteenth day when every symptom indicated that convalescence or death would soon ensue, no one but a physician can imagine the painful restless anxiety which was felt by Dr. Elton. He took but little food, and passed hardly any during the whole night, frequently starting from his brief periods of troubled slumber, in consequence of great nervous excitement.

Early in the morning he called at the room of his patient, trembling, lest a first glance should dash every hope to the ground. He entered softly, and perceived the father bending over her with a pale, anxious face. She was asleep. He took her hand but *let it drop* instantly.

'What is the matter?' asked the father in an alarmed whisper, his face growing paler.

'She is safe!' responded the Doctor, in a low whisper, every pulse thrilling with pleasant excitement.

The father clasped his hands, looked upwards a moment, and then burst into tears.

'How can I ever repay you for your skill in saving my child!' he said, after his feelings had grown calmer.

It was nearly a month before the daughter was *well enough to return home, during* most of which time Dr. Elton was in attendance. For fifteen days he had attended twice *a day regularly, and for nearly as long a period* once a day.

While sitting in his office one day about three o'clock waiting for his carriage to come up to the door, Mr. Smith entered and asked for his bill, as he was about to leave. On examining his account book, Dr. Elton found that he had made about fifty visits, and accordingly he made out his bill fifty dollars.

'How much is this, Doctor, said Mr. Smith, eyeing the bill with something of doubt on his countenance.

'Fifty dollars, sir.'

'*Fifty dollars! Why surely, Doctor, you are* not going to take advantage of me in that way!'

'I don't understand you, sir.'

'Why, I never heard of such an extravagant bill in my life. I have my whole family attended to at home for fifty dollars a year, and you have not been visiting one of them much over a month.'

'Such as the bill is, you will have to pay it, *sir. It is just, and I shall not abate one dollar,*' responded Dr. Elton, considerably irritated.

Mr. Smith drew out his pocket-book slowly, selected a fifty dollar bill from a large package, handed it to the Doctor, took his receipt, and rising to his feet, said emphatically,

'I am a stranger, and you have taken advantage of me. But remember the gains of dishonesty never prosper!' and turning on his heel, left the office.

'*Who would be a Doctor?*' murmured Dr. Elton, forcing the unpleasant thoughts occasioned by the incident from his mind, and endeavouring to fix it upon a case of more than usual interest which he had been called to that day.

A word to the wise is sufficient it is therefore needless to multiply scenes illustrative of the manner in which too many people pay the doctor. When any one is sick, the doctor is sent for, and the family are all impatient until he arrives. If the case is a bad one he is looked upon as a ministering angel: the patient's eye brightens when he comes, and all in the house feel more cheerful for hours after. A mild all inclemencies of the weather, at all hours in the day or night, he obeys the summons and brings all his skill *acquired by long study and* by much laborious practice, to bear upon the disease. But when the sick person gets well *the doctor is forgotten*; and when he bill appears, complaint at its amount is almost always made and too frequently, unless he proceed to legal measures, it is entirely withheld from him. These things ought not so to be. Of course there are many honourable exceptions; but every physician can exclaim—"Would that their number was greater."

Some persons who are ready to send for the doctor, on every trifling occasion seem to forget that *every time the individual is called in* he makes a charge. Others are strangely obtrusive in reference to the number of visits made, and when in the course of a year, the doctor has been summoned some forty or fifty times, will contend that he has not been in the house ten times in the whole twelve months. But, as just said—a word to the wise is sufficient, and so we drop the subject.

26th Congress, 2d Session

Important.—In compliance with a call of the *House, the President*, on the 31st ult. communicated to Congress a Correspondence on the subject of the difficulties growing out of the burning of the American steamboat "Caroline." Mr. Fox, the British Minister demands the release of McLeod, a British subject charged with being one of the persons concerned in that outrage, alleging, that if guilty he is improperly imprisoned as the destruction of that vessel took place under the authority of her majesty's Government. The Secretary of State declines to accede to the demand on the ground that it is a matter which belongs to the State of New York to dispose of; and further remarks, that had the U. States jurisdiction in the case, the circumstances referred to would not justify the exercise of the power.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following brief outline of the Correspondence:

Burning of the Caroline.—Capture of McLeod.

Something like a breeze was raised in communicating the last correspondence on the above subjects.

The first letters relate merely to the negotiation in London on the subject of our demands for redress, on account of the destruction of the Caroline and the murder of several of our citizens. Mr. Stevenson states that his representations on the *subject have met with no reply*, and he asks further instructions. Mr. Forsyth informs him that he has been led to believe by the assurance of Mr. Fox, that an answer will soon be received.

Then comes Mr. Fox's recent and very strong remonstrance against the arrest of McLeod. Mr. Fox states that this British subject had been arrested and imprisoned at Lockport, for the pretended offence, &c.; that it had caused much excitement and anxiousness in Canada, &c.—McLeod was not present at the destruction of that 'piratical' vessel, the Caroline, and had *nothing to do with it*—that the Caroline was burnt by the order of British Colonial authorities, as a pirate, and that the British government was responsible for the act, and not any individuals,—that it was a national act on the part of Great Britain and had been so considered and treated by the government of the United States. Finally, Mr. Fox demands the immediate release of Mr. McLeod and insists upon some assurances of the future security of her majesty's subjects coming within the United States, from molestation.

Mr. Forsyth in his long and able reply says,

'The President finds himself unable to recognize the validity of a demand a compliance with which you (Mr. Fox) deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto maintained between the two countries.'

'The Jurisdiction of the several States which constitute the Union is, with its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the federal government. *The offence with which Mr. McLeod* is charged was committed within the territory and against the laws and citizens of the State of New York, *and in one that comes* clearly within the competency of her tribunals.'

Alluding then to our demand for redress for the destruction of the Caroline he says,—"It is hoped the government of her majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the government of the U. States unapprised of its views and intentions upon a subject which naturally produced much exasperation and which has led to such grave consequences."

The last letter is dated Dec. 28th. An extra number of the document was ordered to be printed.

Both Houses resumed business on Monday, the 4th inst. The most interesting incident of the day was the following additional correspondence, communicated by the President, on the Caroline affair:—

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, Dec. 29th, 1840.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. in which in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for *the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod*, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat Caroline, Dec. 29th, 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States, for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm should be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's Government in England the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her Majesty's Government with respect to the important question which that question involves.

But I feel it my duty not to close this communication without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impressions of the character of that event, impressed upon the mind of the United States government by partial and exaggerated representations, would long since have been effaced by a more correct and impartial examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet I am *willing to believe lead the United States Gov*ernment to the same conviction with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed that the act was one in the strictest sense of self defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which upon similar and well-known occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States.

The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel engaged in a piratical war against her Majesty's people, hired from *her owners for that express* purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The place where the vessel was destroyed, was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power, but that friendly power had been deprived through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent *the artillery of the State from being carried off* publicly, at mid-day, to be used as instruments of war against her Majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her majesty's people, captured and destroyed.

A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her majesty's government upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself bound to record, in the meantime, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and friendly conduct of a party of her majesty's officers and people being questioned, through an unfortunate apprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1840.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th inst. in reply to *mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest* and detention at Albany of McLeod, one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York, when the Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of the subject with this single remark—that the opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on her majesty's *government by the United States would* hardly have been hazarded had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your Government in support of that demand.

I avail myself of the present occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration JOHN FORSYTH.

The correspondence was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

The independent course of the Executive in relation to this matter was generally approved.

Small Business.—To continue personal attacks in the newspaper upon President Van Buren. Is it unanimous, after the blood has cooled and the smoke of the battle has cleared away, to triumph over a fallen enemy? We disapprove of the doctrines of the Message, and have said so. But the world and said ably written; moreover a dignified document. And as the President had drawn his robes around him to fill with grace, let us show that we are *gentlemen*, as well as victors.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

Indiana has a state debt of $12,783,500, incurred for railroads, canals, and turnpikes. She promptly provides for the accruing revenue.

We learn with much regret that Mr. Ephraim P. Stiles, Assessor of Bloomfield township, this county, fell dead at his residence in Bloomfield last evening. Mr. S. has been in good health, and had just entered the house for the taking care of his cattle, when he was thrown expectedly taken from his family and from the society of which he was a useful and honored member. The cause, we presume, was apoplexy. Mr. S. was about 60 years of age. Two similar deaths occurred in New York yesterday. John Shute, a respectable bachelor, 70 years, fell dead in Broadway, and Wm. Sylvius in the midst of his family.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Matthew C. Ralston. He was well at 12 o'clock, and at half past 2 died in his room without little pain, and with a perfect consciousness of his situation. The immediate cause of his death is not known.—*Newark Daily.*

M. De Tocqueville, *in his 'Democracy in America,'* makes use of the following forcible expression in reference to the importance of newspapers:

A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser that does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of his own accord, and talks to you briefly every day of the common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared. *To suppose that they only serve* to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance—they maintain civilization.

Caution to Profane Swearers.—Last week two young men in New York were fined by the Recorder each $1,50 for swearing profane oaths.

The two trains of cars on the Rail Road at New Orleans, met on Christmas and were both crushed. Most fortunately no person was hurt.

THE UNION

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Monday, January 11, 1841.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Union.—The present number concludes the Fourth Volume of the Union. It is intended to continue it neutral as heretofore. Subscriptions and cash respectfully solicited. No *discontinuance valid without a personal notice*, and settling up.

Extra Session.—We gave it as our opinion, two weeks ago, that Gen. Harrison would call an Extra Session of *Congress in the Spring.* is now rendered certain that such will be the case.

Communications.—We have receive dquite a number of communications a week or two back, including prose and poetical, political and moral, &c. &c. all of which we have not had time to read,—and we much doubt whether we can soon find space for any of them, much more for them all. Our paper is small, and what pa we do have, we desire to have well filled.

One of the above is on the subject of capital punishments—well written—but very long. We may find room for it at some future time.

The New-York Evangelist came to us at the commencement of the year very much darkened with new and beautiful type. It is a splendid paper, both in mind and body.

Paying the Doctor.—This tale, *which* appears a share of our paper to-day, is original, one, and contains an excellent moral. Read it—it will well repay a perusal—and do not forget so to act as not to feel condemned by it.

The Legislature of this State meets at Trenton to-morrow, the 12th inst. agreeably to adjournment.

The United States Bank has just published its annual Report. The losses the past year have been so great that it was deemed inexpedient to declare a *dividend. The stock* of the Bank in New York last week, fell 2 or 3 per cent. in consequence.

The Domestic Exchanges of the country are fast improving. On Philadelphia and N. York more it is less than 1 per cent, and on Boston it is par. The banks of Philadelphia, and *and West, will probably resume* specie payments this week.

The New Jersey Insurance Co. of Newark has declared a semi-annual dividend of *fifteen* per cent.

The information contained in the Governor's annual Message and Head this week, will be read with unusual interest. There seems now to be no room for evidence of contention between any of the parties concerned in the matters of which he has treated, and it is probable it will be settled in some way without a resort to the Legislature, *mainly we hope so.*

CONCERT OF Sacred Music,

To be given in the Presbyterian Church at *Plainfield, N. J. on Thursday Evening Jan.* 7th, 1841, to commence at half past 7.

Conductor, . . . C. M. Bass.
Instrumental Leader, . S. Johnson,
Thirteen Instruments and Vocal performers from New York.

Order of Exercises

Part 1.

No. 1. Sentence, Holy! Lord God of Sabaoth.
Prayer.
2. Trio, Thy will be done, *Kingsley.*
4. Psalm 29, Assign to Jehovah. —
5. Duett, Messenger Bird. *Miss Bowne*
6. Motette,—O how lovely is Zion,—*Avart.*
7. Duett & Chorus,—When lost in sorrow. *Webbe.*
8. Solo & Chorus,—Go forth to themount, —*Stenson.*
9. Chorus,—Wake the song of Jubilee. *Haydn.*

An Address may be expected.

Part Second.

1. Overture,
2. Anthem,—The eyes of all were upon thee.
3. Quartett,—I would not live alway,—*Bagsley.*
4. Duett & Chorus,—O what beauty, I ap pears,—*Avart.*
5. Solo,—Pilgrim Fathers, *Miss Bowne.*
6. Chorus,—Lift up your heads,
7. Quartett,—When shall we meet age.
8. Doxology,—Praise God from whom blessings flow.
Benediction.

Tickets 25 cts each, which may be had at the several stores in Plainfield.

Jan. 4th, 1841. 2071w

This Concert, we understand, gave great pleasure to the audience which, owing to the inclemency of the weather, was not large. In consequence, it will be repeated this evening, (Monday) at the same place and hour with additional pieces and performers.

Tickets may be had at the door.

Two Jews have been fined $3.33 each, by a magistrate in Baltimore, for working on the Christian Sabbath. It was contended by their counsel that the act of 1723 was abrogated by the Revolution of 1776, and that the United States Constitution guarantees to the Jew the privilege of his religion, and that he is not bound to respect the Christian Sabbath. The Justice, however, gave judgment against them.

Pennsylvania wants to loan a million of dollars to pay the interest on her State debt already incurred. Where will she land at this rate?

The State prison of Ohio, afforded a revenue to the State, last year, of $23,000.

The Rev. Mr. Baird, of the American and Foreign Evangelical Society, is doing wonders for the cause of Temperance in Sweden. The king has stopped the supply of liquor to his troops.

The London Quarterly Review pays the following homage to the man of our age and country:

The uncrowned brow of Washington, though we are no friends to American views, we freely own a glorious spectacle. But moderation and modesty were his distinguishing characteristics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ezra Fairchild, $20,00; J. Manning, Esq. 11,41; Richard Townsend, 5,75; Ira Frudeen 2,50; R. Anderson, 2,00; David Coon, 1,75; John L. Frazee, 1,75; S. K. Stevenson, 1,50; Mulford & Campbell, 1,50; I. D. Stewart 1,21; Jeptha L. Runyon, 96; John Simpson, 75.

MARRIED.

In Elizabethtown, on the 24th ult. John McCord to Margaret M. Ogden. Also, on the same day, James Bryan, M. D. of Philadelphia to Elizabeth T. Woodruff, of Elizabethtown.

At Newark, on the 29th ult. Wm. Miller, of Westfield to Susan M. daughter of Mr. John Miller, of Newark.

At Green Village, on the 29th ult. Fred W. Foote, of Elizabethtown, to Vashti B. eldest daughter of Lewis Thompson, Esq. of former place.

DIED

At Elizabethtown, on the 1st inst. Rebecca Crane, son of Jeremiah Crane, aged 24 years. Also, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Cornelia, widow of the late Selah S. Woodhull, D. D. aged 53. Also, on the 2d inst. Lewis Campbell, aged about 34 years.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Hannah M. wife of James B. Wade, aged 52.

At his residence, at Perth Amboy, on the 2d ult. Joseph Marsh, Esq. aged 76 years, mayor of that city.

At Adamsville, Dec. 29th, Mr. John A. Austen, in the 80th year of his age. He was a veteran of the Revolution.

At Metuchin, Jan. 1st, Lovica Mundy, relict of the late Benajah Mundy, Esq. in the 72d year of her age.

At the Short Hills, Woodbridge township, 23d ult. Mrs. Rhoda Laing, in the 74th year of her age.

A true account of the

Murder of Abraham Suydam, with an Accurate Outline of the Testimony given on the Examination of Witnesses. In a pamphlet. For Sale at this Office.

Price 4 cents.

Notice

IS hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature of their next Session, for alteration in the boundaries line between the towns of Westfield and New Providence.

Jan. 11th, 1840.

J. Pease & Son's Claimed Essence of

Hoarhound Candy.

THIS highly useful and very popular medicine is for sale by S. S. POUND, sole agent for this place and vicinity.

It is highly recommended for clearing the Voice, and relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all similar Diseases. There is no question but this Candy will cure, if taken in time, and he directions strictly followed.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840. 1y

House & Lot AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber, Assignee of Joel Fourat, will expose for sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 20th day of January inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. at the House of Mulford & Campbell, Innkeepers Plainfield, Essex county, N. J. A House and Lot, situated in the centre of the aforesaid Village, on Main st. opposite the Post Office. The building and location are good for a Merchant or Mechanic.

A further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will please call and judge for themselves.

JACOB MASKING, Assignee.

Plainfield, Jan. 4, 1841.

BOOTS, SHOES !

JUST Received at the old stand of Ira Prudens first assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Bits ins, Boots, &c. also Misses' shoes, Gaiks, &c. which will be sold for cash, or cash, or in exchange for Merino prices. Jan. 4, 1840. IRA PRUDEN.

A Remaining Lot of Ladies Boots and Shoes, suitable for the season, for sale low for cash by S. S. POUND.

A Few Ear Caps for Men and Boys for Sale by S. S. POUND.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Scotch Plains and Fanwood, N. J. Jan. 1st, 1841.

John Ayres, 2,	Joseph Mc[illegible],
John Arnath,	Augustus [illegible]n, 2,
Noah Allen,	Israel Mi[illegible],
Susan Bartley,	Mrs. L. M[illegible]rtin,
Charles Brooks,	Isaac D[illegible]y,
Abm. L. Berry,	Caroline [illegible]ing,
James Breen,	Daniel C[illegible],
Edward Brundsy,	F. T. P[illegible]on,
L. Compton,	Geo. Jo[illegible],
Isaac Compton,	John Le[illegible],
Mic. el Davison,	Phebe Ann Randolph,
Mr. Davis,	Elmo S[illegible]h,
David Dunn,	Sarah S[illegible]y,
Mr. Deason,	Elizab[illegible]stwell,
William Freeman,	Jos. Sm[illegible],
William Frazee,	Isaac S[illegible],
Daniel S. Garison,	I. Thom[illegible],
Ann Eliza Harris,	James Thompson, jr.
E. Harison,	Jacob Voorhees,
Rachel Ann Hagens,	Mr. Wood,
Abel Laing,	Nathan Wooden,
Mary E. Mullison,	Mary H. Whitfield,
William Marsh,	Reuben Waldren,

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

I. MANNING.

Dissolution !

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Berry, Dunham, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALFRED BERRY,
ALEX. DUNHAM,
EPHRAIM DRAKE.

Plainfield, Dec. 28, 1840.

☞ The Business will be continued at the old stand, by Alfred Berry and Alexand r Dunham, under the firm of Berry & Dunham;—who are authorized to settle all the accounts of the late firm.

One More Notice !

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Ayres & Bullman, by Note or Book Accounts are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, by the first of the year 1841. J. B. AYRES.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October.

Mrs. Mary Ann Manning, Administratrix of Truslum Manning, deceased.

THE above-named Administratrix, under a decree of the aforesaid Court, will expose for sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Public House of Mulford & Campbell, in the village of Plainfield, Essex county, N. J. All the Real Estate late of the said Trustum Manning, deceased, consisting of a House and Lot on the Main street in the upper part of said village of Plainfield. Any person wishing to view the premises will please call on the above named Administratrix now living on the premises, or on the Subscriber.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Plainfield, Dec. 14th, 1840. 204 3m

☞ All persons having claims against the above estate will please present them to the administratrix.

Great Bargains, in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE subscriber still keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, a Good Assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and every thing usually to be found in a country store, as cheap as formerly, which is as cheap as the cheapest and a little less, for cash or all kinds of produce—at his old stand, where he will do well to call and purchase and save money by it.

IRA PRUDEN.

Plainfield, Dec. 21, 1840 tf

Attention the whole!

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts of over one year's standing with the Subscriber, are particularly requested to call and settle immediately. Attention to this will save cost.

Dec. 21, 1840. IRA PRUDEN.

Tanning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by David B. Davis, dec'd and will keep on hand leather of a suitable quality for selling in exchange for hides and skins, also will pay cash for hides.

JOHN R. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1840.

SUPER. Canton Flannels, at 1s. per yard, cash, for sale by D. LENOX.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, and Views in the Holy Land,

BY Robert Sears, and advertised in this paper Just Received, and for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS !

JUST RECEIVED, A Good Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths of various colors, also, Beaver and Cloth Cloths for Overcoats, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, &c. &c. Also a Fresh supply of Groceries, some Teas of the best Quality, all which will be sold cheap. The highest price paid for Wheat, and all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods Call and See.

Oct. 19th, 1840. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

And now opening at OSBORN & WILSON'S store at Scotch Plains a lot of New, and Cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, viz:

Fine Wide Ticking, Red and White Flannel,
Unbleached Sheetings, Canton Flannel,
Fine Bleach'd Shirtings, Bobbin Cloth,
7-4 Beaver Cloth for Overcoats,
A Splendid variety of Winter Vesting,
Fine rate Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Southong Teas
Havanna and Orleans Sugars.
Smoked Beef and Hams—with the minor articles, necessary to complete an Assortment.

Oct. 10, 1840.

Patent Pumps.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand a number of the celebrated Vasalien's Patent Pumps, and will exhibit at Fair my Pumps.

These Pumps are the most cheap and convenient methods of drawing water in use, and are warranted to give satisfaction. The boxes are of cast iron, and the wood part is boiled in a composition that will make it last 50 years with good usage.

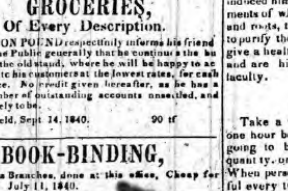
They fully deserve, and I hope will receive the patronage of the public. LEWIS M FORCE.

Augusta 17, 1840. (1y) Agent of the Patentee.

New Stock of Goods for the Season.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased a new Stock of Goods, suitable for the Season, such as Circassians, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, &c. &c.—also a General Assortment of Groceries,—all of which they will sell so low for Cash or Produce, as to save their friends and customers the trouble and expense of going to New Brunswick, or other places.

Oct. 5th, 1840. AYRES & DUNN.



Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment formerly occupied by MIRON G. OLMSTED, dec'd, on the corner of Main and Peace streets, would inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line, which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

CORNELIUS STAATS.

Plainfield, Oct. 23, 1838. 92 1y

BAKING, CONFECTIONARY, AND GROCERIES, Of Every Description.

JACKSON POUND respectfully informs his friend and the Public generally that he continues the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers at the lowest rates, for cash or produce. No credit given hereafter, as he has a large number of outstanding accounts unsettled, and never likely to be.

Plainfield, Sept. 14, 1840. 90 tf

BOOK-BINDING,

In all its Branches, done at this office, Cheap for Cash. July 11, 1840.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at as low rate, and on the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested. by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

For Sale at this Office,

CHEAP for Cash, Produce, Store orders, or any thing else,

A New and Large Assortment of Blank Books, Historical and improved Almanacs, by the hundred, dozen or single—at reduced price.

Several other kinds of Almanacs, Slates, Slate pencils, &c. &c.

New Orleans Sugar,

FINE SALT, by the sack, Half a Barrel or Barrel.

New Cheese.—Just Received and for sale by July 11, 1840. OSBORN & WILSON.

NEW BOOKS.—Parley's Universal History, Hale's History of the United States, Cobb's, and Juvenile Spelling Books, Key to Emerson's and Daboll's Arithmetics, Thompson's celebrated Cough Drops, &c. &c.

A Rich New-Year's Present! Youth's Cabinet.

For Families and Sunday schools, weekly, $1 per year, in advance.

The Fourth Volume of this well-known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice narratives original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety of useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly commended by one hundred editors and many parents and teachers, in notices like the following:—

"From a mother in Springfield, Mass

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is thrown aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up her paper."

From a clergyman in central New York.

"My little daughter, 8 years old is very much delighted with your paper, and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Youth's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire, in such a publication.—(Green Mountain Emporium.

We hope all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youths Cabinet.—(N. H. Bap. Register.

We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting youth's paper we have seen.—N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

Mr. Southard as editor, has a happy faculty to convey instruction in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong impression upon the minds of his juvenile readers. Its moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they put out their money for so good a paper.—Uberlin Evangelist.

Orders should be address ed, (post-paid) to the editor, No. 9, Spruce-st. New York.

Dec. 6, 1840. 204 1y

Schenck's *Pulmonic Syrup,*

For the cure of Consumption Liver complaint, and Pulmonary diseases generally.

The subscriber offers to the public his Pulmonic Syrup, for the cure of Consumption, and pulmonary diseases generally, and for purifying the blood, for which it has no superior.

About seven years since, he was given up by several eminent physicians, as being incurably fixed in the last stages of Consumption. He was strongly solicited at the time, by an Indian woman, not to abandon his case as a hopeless one, till he had tried a prescription of hers.—With some reluctance, and at the solicitation of his friends, he consented, and in a short period found himself much improved, and in 2 months restored to sound health. At some expense, he procured the recipe, and has since gratuitously tendered its use to persons afflicted similarly with himself. The great success which has attended it's administration, and the ever increasing demands upon his time for its manufacture, have induced him to offer it to the public. The elements of which it is composed are simple herbs and roots, the medicinal qualities of which tend to purify the blood, strengthen the system, and give a healthy tone to the organs of the lungs; and are highly recommended by the medical faculty. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE.

Take a wine glass full three times a day—one hour before breakfast and dinner, and on going to bed. For children—one half the quantity, or less, according to circumstances. When pernicious are costive, an extra table spoonful every two hours, will regulate the bowels, and enable the patient to expectorate with less exertion. Persons far gone in consumption must abstain from all animal food, butter and grease, and all stimulating drinks, and live exclusively on the simplest diet. For common drink, take cold tea, of ordinary strength, made of the wild cherry tree Keep the Medicine in a cool place, and shake the bottle well before using.

CERTIFICATES.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that in the summer of 1836, I was very afflicted with pulmonary complaint, proceeding from a cold which had settled on my lungs, and threatened to bring me speedily to the grave; and having been for some time under the charge of a physician, without obtaining any benefit, I need of secure performed by a celebrated physician, upon Joseph H. Schenck, of New Jersey' who was in the habitude of [illegible] and had been given up by an eminent physician. Through the instrumentality of this [illegible] I applied to Mr. Schenck, who had prescribed for the Indian woman, and by [illegible] ing the medicine, and received a few bottles, which so much relieved me that I continued to use it till I had consumed nine bottles, when I was completely cured, and have since enjoyed good health. Believing this medicine, to be superior to any other for the cure of pulmonary diseases, I feel free to make known for the good of the public, the great benefit I derived from it; and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering under similar affections.

JAMES MOORE.

Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 15, 1839.

I do hereby certify that, for about a year past, I have been laboring under a pulmonary complaint, attended with a violent cough and spitting of blood. I was attended by two eminent physicians, but received no relief. I was advised by a friend to get a bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I did so; and after using one bottle, I was considerably relieved. I continued to use it for a few weeks, and was entirely restored to perfect health. CAROLINE CUPP.

Milford, Hunterdon co. N. J. Oct. 23, 1839.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify that about 3 years since, I took a severe cold, that resulted in a pulmonary affection, which produced a severe cough, with severe pain in my left side and breast, which continued to increase, and for which I sought relief, until the past spring, when I commenced using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and after using from one to two bottles, my cough entirely left me, and has not since returned. From my experience I feel confident that the above Syrup is unsurpassed in the cure of long standing diseases, when taken greeably to the directions. SARAH SNIDER.

Delaware new ship, Hunterdon co. }
N. J. July 13th, 1839. }

I do certify that, in the spring of 1836, I was reduced to the last stage of debility by the Pulmonary consumption. After being confined to my bed for two months, and my case had become apparently hopeless, I was induced to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which I had seen attended with the happiest results, so much so, that I was at this time restored to perfect health. I can attribute my recovery to no other cause than the use of this invaluable medicine, and I would therefore most cheerfully recommend it to any who may be afflicted with that disease also to try it, as I fully believe that, if used according to the directions accompanying each bottle, the result will be that of the same here [illegible] which it has been to me.

JOHN H. SCHENCK.

Flemington, Sept. 2, 1840.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. GEARY.

I am well acquainted with John H. Schenck of Flemington, who has been afflicted with Pulmonary Disease for some length of time. He had been brought to the lowest degree of debility, by the violence of the disease. His symptoms were nigh several great difficulty of breathing, violent cough attended with difficulty of expectoration, and what was expectorated had the appearance of purulent matter, having a very offensive odour. Mr. Schenck was induced by his friends to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and it has made an effectual cure of him His difficulty of breathing, his cough, night sweats, and pain in the breast, have entirely vanished under the powerful effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It seems to have a peculiar effect in assisting the lungs in discharging the mass of putrid matter which impedes their functions.

WM. GEARY, Practitioner of Physic.

Flemington, Sept. 23, 1840.

We, the Subscribers residents of Flemington, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John N. Schenck, and that he was given up by all, as having early in the spring of 1840 he was attacked by disease which, as we believe, terminated in Pulmonary consumption, under the operation of which he was reduced so low as to be unable to leave his bed for some time, and to all appearance was past recovery. He is now apparently well—his cough and fever have left him, and we have no doubt in declaring it as our belief, that these salutary effects have resulted from the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Augustus Prisbie,	Asa Jones,
William R. Moore,	Samuel Hill,
William P. Clark,	James Callis,
John G. Reading,	David Dunham,
William H. Sloan,	Adams C. Davis,
William P. Johnson,	James Capner,
Benjamin S. Holt,	Hugh Capner,
Thomas C. Haward,	John H. Capner,
Atkinson J. Holcomb,	Robert R. Depuy.

Flemington, Sept. 22, 1840.

☞ The above medicine is sold by the authorized agents,

Berry & Dunham, Plainfield,
and
William Tucker, Boundbrook.

Plainfield, January 4, 1841. 207 1y

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

IN addition to our former stock we are now receiving a good Assortment of articles adapted to the season, to which we invite the attention of all those desiring to supply themselves with Broad Cloth, Fine and Common Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, &c.—Groceries in good variety.—Tea all will be sold as Cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Country Produce at the best prices.

OSBORN & WILSON.

Scotch Plains, Dec. 2, 1840. 5m

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1840.

Frazee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee, Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court in the premises for that purpose. It is ORDERED that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why the whole or such part of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

(30 6w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

MOUSLIN Delaine, Double width, at 12½ cts per yard, cash. D. LENOX.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840

Benona Coles, Administrator, &c. of George Townley, deceased.

Rule to show cause for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying leave of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon Order that all persons interested in the estate that was of said deceased appear before this court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

(30 6w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible,

And Views in the Holy Land.

NEW, CHEAP, and Valuable Publication.—*Four Hundred Pages Nee. Five Paper, Handsomely bound —Price only TWO DOLLARS*—The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap, and splendidly illustrated Work. Published and Issued at 122 Nassau-st. New York. Its features so justly admired by the title.

Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND,

Together with many of the most remarkable Objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing Sacred Historical Events, copied from celebrated Pictures painted by the old Masters; the Landscape Scenes, made from original Sketches taken on the Spot, with full and interesting Letter-press Description, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the Sacred Text.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense treasures of Art which the great painters have bequeathed to us in the form of engravings, are here opened to all as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. A many of our numerous embellishments will be found the celebrated *Cartoons of Raffaelle*, and the sublimities of the *Prophets*, so magnificently illustrated by Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel.

Views in Edom—(Petra.) Egypt, &c.

These latter, and all the *Landscape Sckets*, are represented with that fidelity which we have now able to trace through the labors of travellers and explorers. The rich objects worthier of Natural History, of Geography, of Antiquities, are, also, delineated with equal accuracy. Many of the illustrations need little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work contains above acceptable to all denominations of Christians. The plan of the work is neither sectarian nor developed. The design of it is simply to explain and illustrate the meaning of the Bible itself, leaving to theologards both the understanding and the heart.

☞ Owing to the high price generally charged for works of a similar character (and to which, without a tenth part of the number of engravings), they have not had extensive circulation in the middle and humbler classes of society, which their interest and merit deserve. The only aim of the publisher in entering upon the publication of the work places it within the reach of all classes desirous of possessing a work of such value and importance: it will be found no less invaluable as a saultable present to a circle of juvenile people.

To Teachers and Superintendents in Sabbath Schools.

Will not every Superintendent of a Sabbath School, who may peruse this advertisement, bring it to the notice of the Teachers, and their Scholars the first opportunity—and thus give a wide circulation to the Work? The Publisher would suggest subscribing for a number of copies (see conditions), for Sabbath Schools. Each superintendent or Teacher can assume the agency—and procure five, ten, or twenty names, and send for the books, directly the Publisher. In the way each can procure a copy of the work at a low price, and for *not the least degree of the cost of a book engraving!*

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book especially for the perusal of young people, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be termed a Scripture Companion book of every thing valuable, relative to *Oriental Manners, Customs, &c.* and comprises within itself, a complete *library of Religious and Useful Knowledge*. A volume like the present is far superior to the common Annuals—*it will never be out of date.* It is beautifully printed in long-primer type—handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, and lettered; and is, decidedly, *the best and cheapest publication* (for the price) *yet ever issued from the American Press.*

The difficulty of compiling the present publication has been, not what to choose, but what to omit. And the compiler can sincerely say, that the delightful illustrations of Scriptures, which have been continually spread before him in the pruch se of this examination, have made him more sensible than ever, how *much real, intellectual and moral pleasure and improvement* is to be derived, especially by the *Young*, for the want of correct information on Scripture manners, customs, phrases, &c. There will be found in the volume, simple explanations, explaining those passages of the Bible, the whole pages of comment would without them be unintelligible.

The title *Pictorial* has been adopted as merely expressive of the embellishments introduced into the volume. They are not published as mere catch-penny pictures as some may suppose; but they serve to give clearer ideas of places and things described; and are therefore truly valuable as well as pleasing. And, as a closing remark, we will just add, that they render the work as expensive as one of a three times the size without them. It is hoped, therefore, that the religious public, who are now furnished with *so costly a book at so cheap a rate*, will extend towards us a liberal share of patronage.

☞ *Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible* cannot be too highly appreciated, especially those of the character. Published in the work now offered for public patronage and support. They serve materially to illustrate texts; and, in some cases are almost indispensable to a right understanding of the subject. They arrest the attention of the Young, and serve to impress Scripture scenes and subjects on their memory, while they attract the attention of all to the Blessed Volume of inspiration. In scarcely any other way can a person spend the same amount of money to so much advantage for his family.

To the pious Christian, whose experience is, "Thy Word is sweeter than honey to my taste; yea, sweeter than honey in the honey-comb;" every thing calculated to open the treasures of God's Word, must be worthy of his attention. And it is by the distribution of such stores of excellence and beauty that a taste for the study of the Bible will be cherished and increased.

Terms of this Publication—The price of a single copy (handsomely bound, 400 pages, 8vo. with more than *Two Hundred* beautiful Engravings, is fixed at the extremely low price of only *Two Dollars*.

Great inducements to Sabbath Schools—Companies in the country, who unite in subscribing for the work, shall receive six copies for ten dollars—the business of supplying the company being conducted by one person, who is to receive the money, free of postage, and the package to be forwarded to him by mail or stage.

The agent who will become responsible for companies in the country, who take ten copies, shall receive one for 15 dollars.

Liberal terms to agents, Booksellers, &c. will be found advantageous.

☞ The Publisher invites the attention of the public to a new edition of *The CHRISTIAN LIBRARIAN*, in 12 volumes, handsomely bound, containing sixty-four religious and scientific works, complete, in twelve duodecimo volumes. It has been published under the most careful supervision, and is one of the most entertaining and instructive works in the United States. Those wishing an extended view of the contents of the work may be obtained, in any quantities, at this office.

Also, for sale at wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms. Country wishing to act as agents, may receive necessary information, by addressing the subscriber, No. 122 Nassau-st. New York.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

A Rich New-Year's Present!

Youth's Cabinet.

For Families and Sunday schools weekly, $1 per year, in advance.

The Fourth Volume of this well-known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice narratives original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scentific Instruction, a variety of useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

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Dec. 6, 1840. 204 1y

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Scotch Plains, Dec. 2, 1840. 5m

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1840.

Frasee Coles, Administrator, &c. of James Frazee Deceased.

Rule to show cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying a sale of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased appear before this Court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of s id deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

(200 6w) JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Counting-House ALMANAC,

For the Year 1841.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
April,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
July,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
September,				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
October,						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	31						
November,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				
December,					1	2	3
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Seasonable Goods!

Five New Sleds For Sale.

THE subscriber has for Sale Two Knee Sleds, ready to run, 1 one-horse and 1 two-horse, also the wood-work of two others, 2 two-horse and 1 one-horse. All cheap and good as can be obtain elsewhere. LEWIS M. FORCE.

Dec. 7, 1840.

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THIS above School will commence its next quarter on Monday, the 9th of November, under the charge of MR. THOMAS WALLACE.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks, without any extra expenses:

Spelling, Reading, Defining, Writing Geog. raphy, and Arithmetic,	$3.00
Mensuration, History, Grammar, and Composition,	3.50
Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany,	4.00

No deductions made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

ESSEX ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1840

Dennis Coles, Administrator, &c. of George Townley, deceased.

Rule to show cause for sale of lands to pay debts.

THE said administrator having made and exhibited to this court under oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased as far as he can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The court thereupon Order that all persons interested in the estate that was of said dec'd appear before this court on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the county of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

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DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE.

Take a wine glass full three times a day—one hour before breakfast and dinner, and on going to bed. For children,—one half this quantity, or less, according to circumstances

When persons are costive, an extra table spoonful every two hours, will regulate the bowels, and assist the patient to expectorate with less exertion. Persons far gone in consumption must abstain from all animal food, butter and grease, and all stimulating drinks, and live exclusively on the simplest diet. For common drink, take cod liver, of ordinary strength, made of the wild cherry tree. Keep the Medicine in a cool place, and shake the bottle well before using.

CERTIFICATES.

I the subscriber do hereby certify, that in the month of March, 1836, I was severely afflicted with acute pulmonary complaint, proceeding from a cold which had settled on my lungs, and threatened to bring me speedily to the grave; and having been for some time under the charge of a physician, without obtaining any benefit I heard of a cure performed by a an Indian woman, by the name of Joseph H. Schenck, of New Jersey who was in the last stage of consumption, and had been given up by all the principal physicians. Through the instrumentality of friends, I applied to Mr. Schenck, who had procured from the Indian woman the recipe for making the medicine, and received a few bottles, which I commenced using, and was relieved so that I continued to use it till I had consumed six bottles, when I was completely cured, and have also enjoyed good health. Believing this medicine to be superior to any other for the cure of pulmonary diseases, I feel bound in honor known for the good of the public, the great benefit I derived from it and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering under similar affliction.

JAMES MOORE.

Wilmington, Delaware, Oct. 15, 1839.

I do hereby certify that, for about a year past, I have been laboring under a pulmonary disease, attended with a violent cough and spitting of blood—I was attended by two eminent physicians who pronounced me incurable. At this period I was advised by a friend to get a bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I did so; and after having used one bottle, I was considerably relieved. I continued taking it for a few weeks, and was restored to perfect health. CAROLINE SLEEPER.

Milford, Hunterdon co. N.J. Oct. 23d, 1839.

I the subscriber, do hereby certify that, about 2 years since, I took a severe cold, that resulted in a pulmonary affection, which produced a severe cough, with severe pains in my left side and breast, which continued to increase, and for which I could get no relief, until the last spring, when I commenced taking Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and after having from one to two bottles, my cough entirely left me, and has not since returned. From my experience, I feel confident that the above Syrup is an effectual remedy in pulmonary complaints, if taken agreeably to the directions. SARAH SNYDER.

Delaware township, Hunterdon co. }
N. J. July 13th, 1839. }

This is to certify that, in the spring of 1840, I was reduced to the lowest state of debility, by the pulmonary consumption. After being confined to my bed for two months and my case had become apparently hopeless, I was induced to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and was surprised with the happiest results, so much so, that I am at this time restored to perfect health. I can attribute my recovery to no other cause that the use of this invaluable medicine, and I would earnestly recommend all who are afflicted with that disease also to try it, as I firmly believe that, if used according to the directions accompanying each bottle, it will be the precursor of the same brilliant success which it has been to me.

JOHN H. SCHENCK.

Flemington, Sept. 3, 1840.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. GEARY.

I am well acquainted with John H. Schenck, of Flemington, who had been afflicted with Pulmonary Disease for some length of time. He had been brought to the lowest degree of debility, by the violence of the disease. His symptoms were night sweats, great difficulty of breathing, violent cough, attended with a great quantity of sputa, and what was expectorated had the appearance of purified matter, having a very offensive odavia. Mr. Schenck was induced by his friends to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and to my astonishment, I found him on the personal relief of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, the cough left him, the night sweats ceased, and pain in his breast have all vanished under the powerful effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I am free to say that I consider it the best remedy the lungs in discharging the mass of putrid matter which impedes their functions.

W. M. GEARY, Practioner of Physic.

Flemington, Sept. 24, 1840.

We, the Subscribers, residents of Flemington, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John N. Schenck, advertised by Dr. Geary, as above—that early in the spring of 1840 he was attacked by disease which, to all appearance, would in a few months, terminate in Pulmonary consumption, under the operation of which he was reduced so low as to be unable to leave his bed for some time, and to all appearance was past recovery. We have since apparently well—he can ride out, and ever have left him—and we feel justified in declaring it as our belief, that these salutary effects were resulted from the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Augustus Perkins,	Alpha Jones,
William R. Moore,	Samuel Hill,
William P. Clark,	James Callis,
John G. Reading,	David Bunham,
William H. Sloan,	Adams K. Davis,
William P. Johnson,	James Conner,
Benjamin S. Holt,	Hugh Caudy,
Thomas C. Haward,	John H. Garner,
Atkinson J. Holcomb,	Robert R. Depuy.

Flemington, Sept. 29, 1840.

☞ The above medicine is sold by the authorized agents,

Berry & Dunham, Plainfield,

and

William Tucker, Boundbrook.

Plainfield, January 4, 1841. 207 1y

Just Received,

AND For sale at this Office,

Bernard's Book Keeping,

Watt's on the Mind, with Emerson's Questions

Goodrich's United States, do do

Pierpont's Young Reader,

Astronomy—Physiosophy and Botany.

A Good Assortment of Colored Lithographic Prints

—ALSO—

Steer's Opodeldoc, Liquid and Common,

Godfrey's Cordial—Balsam of Honey,

Essence of Peppermint—Cinnamon, &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND For Sale at this Office a small Book entitled **The Christian Economy,** translated from the Original Greek of an O d Manuscript found on the Island of Patmos, where St. John wrote his Book of Revelations—highly devotional and religious in its work, of over 100 pages. We have put it at the low price of 6 cents each, or 50 cents per dozen, and wish to have it much read. July 20.

GREEN BROOK FAMILY SCHOOL.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, to the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful and equal care to induce mental effort and habits of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its self aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and sleep. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

The sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

The school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of those who shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a proud and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that unkle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-room and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street, and easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyances. Its accessibility has been greatly increased since the 1st. of January last, by the completion of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road as far as Plainfield.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., March 26, 1839.

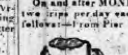
N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

ELIZABETHTOWN & SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.

New York, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, Scotch Plains & Plainfield, Somerville, Bound Brook, and Somerville.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, the 11th May, 1840—two trips per day each way, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—From Pier No. 1, N. River, by the Steamboat Water Witch and Cinderella to Elizabeth-Port from thence by Rail Road—passing from New York, to Somerville in about three hours.



For Boundbrook, from New York,

Leave New York at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 1-2 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town, at 9 1-2, o'clock, A. M. and at 6 P. M.

Leave Plainfield at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 P. M.

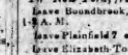
For New York, from Boundbrook by the Cars.

Leave Boundbrook, at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. and 1 1-2 A. M.

Leave Plainfield 7 o'clock, A. M. and 12. M.

Leave Elizabeth-Town at 10 minutes before 8 A. M. and 10 minutes before 1, P. M.

For News and convenient Omnibusses will run in connection with each train, to convey passengers to and from Somerville.



Stages run to Flemington, New Hope and Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every other day.

A Line of New, First Rate Stages run to Easton, Pa. in connection with the Railroad.

The Company are prepared to take Freight on reasonable terms, which will be forwarded daily to New York.

Elizabethtown, May 11, 1840.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE the Subscribers hereby warn all persons against trespassing on our premises with guns or dogs, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

Daniel Hetfield, Jr.	Gershom Littell,
Daniel Hetfield, Sr.	Lewis Berry,
Samuel A. Conner,	Daniel Berry,
Benjamin Conner,	Henry Hetfield,
Frazee Ires,	David D. Hetfield,
Daniel Ires,	Isaac Thorp,
Matthias P. Garthwaite,	Aaron Darby,
Matthew Conner,	Samuel Lee,
Thomas Benham,	James Ryno.

Short Hills, Nov. 16, 1840. 200 3t

MOULIN Délesma, Double Ox yard, cash.